

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

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THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

8th Biennial Session of the Order Held in Brainerd on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Next Meeting will be Held at Rochester in 1900.—Social and Business Features Intermingled.—The Affair a Brilliant Success.

The eighth biennial state convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was in session in this city on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the present week, concluding its business yesterday and nearly all of the delegates have returned to their homes carrying with them kindly remembrances of their visit to the City of Pines and the best wishes of the people of Brainerd who did every thing in their power to make their visit a pleasant and profitable one. The A. O. H. Life Insurance company and the Ladies Auxiliary also held sessions in connection with the parlor lodge. Delegates and visitors to the number of 245 were in attendance, of whom were ladies in attendance at the meeting of the latter society. Tuesday morning Mass was celebrated at St. Francis Catholic church which the entire delegation was in attendance marching in a body from Brainerd hall to the church headed by the Northern Pacific band. Rev. J. Lynch delivered the sermon, which was spoken of very highly, and after the church services the members

assembled at the hall and the business of the session was begun, President John McCarthy, of Stillwater, calling the meeting to order. The morning session consisted chiefly of the appointing of committees and committee work and a recess was taken until 2 p. m. at which time the report of the committee on credentials was accepted and the election of officers took place resulting as follows:

President—C. J. O'Brien, Stillwater.
Secretary—Thomas Connolly, Minneapolis.
Treasurer—J. F. McGinnis, Brainerd.
State Chaplain—Rev. Father D. W. Lynch, Brainerd.

These state officers are also delegates to the National convention which meets at Trenton, N. J. on June 27th.

Committee reports were also heard and the convention adjourned until Wednesday morning when routine business was attended to and an adjournment was taken until 5 o'clock to allow the insurance branch of the

order to transact their business and get their committees to work. At 5 o'clock N. C. O'Connor for the committee on resolutions presented their report which was adopted. Our limited space will not allow of the production of the resolutions in full. They cite the fact that the order is in a flourishing condition and shows a substantial gain during the past two years due to the efficient work of the state officers and the untiring efforts of the state president, John McCarthy. Thanks are extended to the members of the order in Crow Wing county, the Y. M. C. A. of Brainerd and others. The respective counties throughout the state are called to observe the 21st day of June, 1898, the anniversary of the struggle of Vinegar Hill in a fitting manner to perpetuate the memory of the brave and gallant heroes of 1798. A resolution was also adopted citing the fact that "The A. O. H. being a strictly Catholic organization guided by the wise councils of the church, that at picnics and entertainments held under the auspices of the order, there shall be no intoxicating liquors sold, and that the excessive use thereof shall be discontinued at all public gatherings of the order." Resolutions endorsing the work of the Ladies Auxiliary and wishing them Godspeed in elevating the character of the Irish race in America were also passed.

Ring resolutions touching upon the Cuban question were also passed denouncing the Spaniards for their brutal work in attempting to conquer the island by a system of annihilation under which untold and needless suffering has been brought upon hundreds of thousands of helpless women and children, and extending sympathy to the sufferers, the resolutions ending as follows:

RESOLVED, That we hereby express to the governor of the state of Minnesota, and the president of the United States, that they have not only the moral support of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, but that, should the calamity of war come upon this nation, this Order stands in readiness to demonstrate its patriotism, its love for our country and its loyalty to the cause of human liberty.

The salary of the secretary was fixed at \$250 per year and the convention adjourned, after selecting the next place of meeting at Rochester in June 1900.

LADIES AUXILIARY A. O. H.

On Tuesday noon the Ladies Auxiliary A. O. H. was called to order by Mrs. J. J. Daley, state president, and committees were appointed, the meeting adjourning until 2:30 p. m. at which time reports of officers were heard; nine new counties and fourteen new divisions have been organized during the past term, the total being 32 divisions and 20 counties. The financial report showed that the receipts had been \$6,331.19, disbursements \$4,359.32 leaving a balance of \$1,971.87. The balance of the session was devoted to the consideration of by-laws and routine business. The officers elected for the ensuing two years were:

President—Mrs. J. J. Daley, St. Paul.
Vice Pres.—Mrs. Mary Reilly, Brainerd.
Secretary—Miss Ella Keating, St. Paul.
Treasurer—Miss Anna Stanton, Lanesboro.

A. O. H. LIFE INSURANCE FUND.

The proceedings of the insurance order were purely of a business nature. The disputed claim of Mrs. Mary Ryan, of St. Paul, was allowed in full, after a thorough discussion and the plan of assessment was changed from the death call to level assessment plan a monthly assessment of 65 cents being made which covers mortality calls and all expenses. The society is in a very flourishing condition. The new officers elected are:

President—H. J. Clark, St. Paul.
Vice President—Thos. H. Murphy, Brainerd.
Secretary—J. A. O'Shaughnessy of Stillwater.
Treasurer—Jno. Sheehy, Montgomery.

Board of Directors—E. F. Kelly of Faribault, J. D. O'Brien and J. J. Daley of Minneapolis, M. Heffron of Rochester, J. W. Holloran of Glenwood.

LADIES AUXILIARY A. O. H. INSURANCE.

The above order transacted business during the greater part of yesterday. The matter of raising the face of the policies to \$1000 which was under discussion was voted down and left at \$500. A rising vote of thanks was extended to the people of Brainerd for their cordial treatment and also to the press of the city. The new officers are:

President—Mrs. J. J. Daley, St. Paul.
Vice president—Miss Mary Reilly, Brainerd.
Secretary—Miss Mary Grady, Stillwater.
Treasurer—Miss Martha Sullivan, Rochester.
Medical examiner—Dr. E. W. Buckley, of St. Paul.

Board of Directors—Miss Agnes Reilly, of Stillwater, Miss Mary McDonald, of Winona, Miss Sadie Reilly, of Brainerd, Miss Agnes Callahan, of Duluth, Miss Minnie Kelly, of St. Paul.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION AND OTHER SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Dr. W. Hemstead assisted by Mrs. M. J. Reilly tendered the ladies who were in the city attending the meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary a reception from 7 until 10 o'clock at the residence of Dr. Hemstead on Eighth street south. The house was profusely decorated with smilax and American beauty roses, and brilliantly illuminated. Frappe was served by Miss Emily Murphy and Miss Marilla Fuller, the ice cream being served by Mrs. J. F. McGinnis, Mrs. P. J. Murphy, and Mrs. C. O. Lightfoot. The guests were entertained by music by Mrs. Theviot, Mrs. D. M. Clark, Miss Nellie Burns, Miss Mary Wallace and Prof. Graham. During the evening Dressell's City Band serenaded the party. The occasion was a very pleasant one, and will long be remembered by those who participated.

The visitors were entertained on Wednesday evening at Gardner Hall, by a literary and musical social, presided over by J. F. McGinnis, county president. Refreshments were served. An excellent program made the evening a very pleasant one.

Last evening a progressive euchre party and banquet was tendered the Ladies Auxiliary at Gardner Hall under the supervision of Mrs. M. J. Reilly. It was a very pleasant occasion, and at the close Mrs. J. J. Daley of St. Paul, state president, was presented with a very fine gold watch and chain from the lady delegates and the local division, Mrs. McGoughe, of Stillwater, making the presentation speech, which was responded to in an appropriate manner by the recipient.

Dressell's City Band serenaded the delegates at the Arlington and Globe hotels on Tuesday evening.

The Great Clothing House for Men, Women and Children.

THE FLYMOUTH

"Plymouth Corner," Nicollet and Third, Minneapolis. Lowest Prices.

A Sample Copy of the April number of "The American Queen," the Foremost American Fashion Monthly Magazine, will be sent to out-of-town customers FREE. Write for it. It will cost you the price of a postal card, One Cent.—You will save \$50.

Write three things on the postal card:
First—Your name and address plainly.
Second—The name of this newspaper.
Third—Ask for the April number of The American Queen.
Address The Plymouth Clothing House, Minneapolis.

FREE

NOTE—This Great Magazine for April has an extra 12-page Fashion Advertisement by The Plymouth Clothing House which contains the newest Spring Fashion Plates for Men, Women and Children—for complete outfits from head to foot. Cloth samples will be furnished as called for.

WILL SAVE YOU \$50.

On Complete Spring Outfits for Father we save you.....\$15.00
On Complete Spring Outfits for Mother we save you.....\$15.00
On Complete Spring Outfits for Children we save you.....\$20.00
Total saving for the Family on Spring Outfits.....\$50.00
Besides securing up-to-date styles and qualities.



Men's Spring Suits A hundred worth as high as \$90 of the dressiest men's money. Plymouth price only... \$8 and \$10
At \$8 and \$10 we have nicely tailored suits in gray and brown cambrines, fine black tibets, worsted chevrons and clay weaves, also beautiful check and plaid effects in browns, grays and olive mixtures.

Men's Pants They're \$2.00 values, and good, the colors all right and the quality and make-up excellent. Plymouth price only..... \$2.00

Men's Spring Hats Fine Soft Tourist or Fedora shapes, newest styles, all the latest shades, pearl, otter, brown, castor and cedar colors—hats that were made to sell for \$2.50. Plymouth price only..... \$1.00

Boys' Knee Pants Every garment made with riveted buttons that won't pull off. dark patterns, sizes 4 to 15, only... 25c

GREAT Clothing and Shoe Sale.

SPRING EYE OPENERS.

- One lot of Men's all wool suits, only.....\$10.00
- One lot of Men's all wool \$10 suits, only..... 6.50
- One lot of Men's Black Cheviot suits, only..... 4.75
- One lot of Men's Dark Brown suits with Silk Lining, only..... 5.75
- Five lots of Men's Fine suits, novelties, with Heavy Satin Linings, \$18 and \$20 suits, your choice, only..... 10.00

- ### PANTS for MEN and BOYS.
- 75 Pair Men's all wool Pants worth up to \$3.50, your choice, only..... \$1.95
 - 50 Pair Men's all wool Pants, extra large sizes, worth from \$4 to \$6 a pair, waist measure up to 52, your choice..... 3.50
 - Boy's Dark Wool Pants, only..... 35cts
 - Boy's Dark all wool Pants, only..... 50cts
 - \$1.00 Boy's all wool Pants, only..... 75cts

- ### BOY'S SUITS.
- Two lots of Boy's suits, only..... 69cts
 - One lot of Boy's Plaid Brown wool suits, only..... \$1.75

- ### Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.
- 48 Pair of Men's Lace and Congress Shoes, only..... 99cts
 - One lot of Men's Lace and Congress Kangaroo Calf Shoes, only..... \$2.00
 - One lot of Ladies' Heavy Dongola Shoes, only..... 89cts
 - One lot of Ladies' Fine Cloth Top Shoes, only..... 98cts
 - One lot of Ladies' Hand Turned Shoes, only \$1.19

- ### RUBBERS FOR EVERYBODY, CHEAP.
- Another Lot of Men's Silk Ties, All Styles and Shapes, ONLY 10 cents
 - Also Complete Line of DRY GOODS at the very Lowest Prices.

A. E. MOBERG,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES,
Brainerd, - Minnesota.

WHY NOT PAY CASH?

When You Can

Save 20 Per Cent a Month

BY SO DOING.

Note Our Prices for the following Week:

HAMS		Beef.		Mutton.		Sundries.	
Sugar Cured, best brand, every ham guaranteed, only	9c	Loin Steak	11c	Leg Mutton	11c	Fresh Herring	3 1/2c
Sugar Cured Skinned Hams, fat removed,	9c	Short Porterhouse	12c	Loin of Mutton	11c	Columbia River Salmon	11c
Boneless Ham, 3 to 5 pound pieces,	9c	Best Cut "	13c	Mutton Chops	10c	Finna Haddle	10c
New England Cooked, 4 to 6 pound pieces,	10c	Round Steak	9c	Mutton Stew	3 to 5c	Smoked Whitefish	11c
Boiled Ham, boneless, sliced	18c	Shoulder Steak	8c			Pork Sausage 6c, 5 for 25c	
Picnic Ham,	6 1/2c	Pot Roast, rump cut 6 & 8c				Bologna "	6c, 5 for 25c
Sliced Ham,	12 1/2c	" " boneless	7 1/4c			Head Cheese	7c
		" " fore quarter	5 to 7c			Liver Sausage	7c
		Rib Roasts, best cut	9c			Frankfort "	9c
		Stew, beef brisket	4 to 5c			Dry Salt Pork	6 1/4c
		" flank	3 to 4c			Pickled Pork	6 1/4c
		Liver	3 1/2 to 5c			Pure Lard	6 1-2c
		Corned Beef	5 to 6c			3lb Pail Lard	23c

OYSTERS, PER QUART - 25 CENTS
Fresh Dressed Chickens, per pound 10 1/2c.

We wish to impress the public with the fact that our goods are just as represented, and that there are none better in the city:

PAINÉ & MCGINN

Blue Front Market, 6th Street.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Ingersoll & Wieland, Publishers.

BRainerd, MINNESOTA.

The water in Havana harbor is so bad that the people are led to suspect it comes from the Chicago river.

The prison doors have shut on Actor Ratcliffe. In the language of the scene shifters, he has been "closed in."

General Weyer is quoted as denying that he had any mine laid in Havana harbor. But the people will believe the report of the torpedo in this case.

The Siamese make coins out of porcelain. One ought not to find it difficult to break a ten dollar piece in that country.

The bulldog is a pet of many society ladies of Washington, but we don't believe that accounts for the several suicides by ladies which have recently occurred there.

People cry out, "This is an unheroic age!" and while they are yet speaking some act of splendid daring, like that of the Boston firemen who lately died in the defense of property, puts them to silence.

The darling that marks the true explorer is described impressively when it is said of a woman famous for her travels that she never hesitated to go even where it was not safe to take a husband.

Probably the child-wife of Cassius M. Clay is greatly shocked at the determination of the old man to get a divorce. She is perverse and fickle and has disgraced him in many ways; but that he should want to get rid of her is an affront to her self-pride and her unconscious ignorance. Perhaps, however, the old man thinks that his threat of divorce is the only means to get her to live with him, for the two are a pair in all essentials.

It is a great physical disadvantage of the president of the United States that his home and his office are in the same building. Ex-President Harrison has pointed out how much good it would do the chief executive if he had to walk to his work every day like other men. Even if he rode he would draw a breath of fresh air daily. Viewed from this standpoint of hygiene it is a barbarity that congress does not have an office building erected for the president some distance from the official residence.

The American is not entranced with the idea of soldiering. He has been described as warlike, but not military. He will fight on occasion, but he never thinks of war as a condition or occupation or the army as a profession. He becomes a soldier when he deems it a necessity and quits when he is no longer needed. The "pomp and circumstance of war" is not attractive to Americans, and especially when it is kept up in time of peace. They are not unpatriotic nor cowardly nor hampered with conscientious scruples. They simply do not care about bearing arms till the time comes.

While it is not to be supposed that Great Britain is going to offer to spend of its substance in helping the United States fight its war there is no doubt that Great Britain more and more appreciates the fact as the years roll by that it is well for it to be on good terms with the United States, and that it can place more dependence upon the friendship of the latter than upon the friendship of any other nation. But just so long as England is the center of the money power this country will look upon its overtures with suspicion. In other words, England is not England at all. It is controlled, owned and operated by the great octopus which seeks empire over all the world. To talk of an alliance with such a power is worse than treason.

An official roller gin test, conducted under the direction of the office of fiber investigation of the department of agriculture at Cuero, Tex., upon Texas-grown Egyptian cotton, has just been concluded with most successful and gratifying results. For several years experiments have been carried on in Texas from Egyptian seed distributed by the department with a view to the production in this country of Egyptian cotton. A serious obstacle to success has been the need of a proper gin to separate the seed from the lint, the ordinary gin injuring the cotton to a ruinous degree, but this has been overcome by a special form of gin. The engineer expert of the Agricultural department states that the cotton produced from the Egyptian seed planted in Texas is stronger than the native Egyptian, as is indicated by the yield per hour in ginning. This was 70 pounds per hour the first day and 76.9-10 per hour the second day. The lint from this test will be examined and further reported upon.

Foreign dispatches state that the referendum vote in Switzerland has resulted in popular approval of the proposed state purchase of the railroads of Switzerland at a cost of about a billion francs (\$200,000,000). The vote was 284,146 in favor to 177,130 against. The bill thus indorsed was passed by the National Council by a vote of 98 to 29. According to recent official returns there are 2,304 miles of railroad open for traffic in Switzerland on the five principal lines. The government is projecting a loan for the purchase.

M'KINLEY IS FIRM

DEMAND UPON SPAIN TO CEASE HOSTILITIES IN CUBA.

Adverse Criticism Cannot Swerve the President From the Course of Action He Has Planned—Proposition Made to Spain to Withdraw the Troops From Cuba and Grant Independence to the Cubans—If the Demands Are Rejected the President Will Not Hesitate as to His Future Course—People Asked to Wait With Patience for the Result of Pending Negotiations.

Washington, March 31. — The president remains steadfast in his convictions as to what is his duty in the present crisis, and adverse criticism, which it is asserted is mainly due to misinformation as to the situation or ignorance of the president's purpose, will not be permitted to swerve him in the least degree from the course he has planned. As already stated in the Associated Press, the president some days ago made a peremptory demand upon Spain to put an end immediately to hostilities in Cuba, to release the concentrados and to permit them to return to their homes and resume their several occupations unmolested. This statement is made by unquestionable authority, and since that demand was communicated to Spain the president has not taken a step backward or allowed himself to be persuaded into modifying it in the least particular. Spain's final reply to this demand, it is known, is now receiving the earnest consideration of the Spanish authorities at Madrid, and their final reply may be reasonably expected within the next few days. Should these demands be rejected there is the highest authority for stating that the president would not hesitate a moment as to his further course, but would immediately lay the whole record before congress and be guided by its instruction. As a preliminary step toward peace it has been proposed to Spain, though this last proposition has not taken the shape of a demand as yet, at least, that the Spanish government withdraw its troops from the island and that the cubans be given their independence on a basis of indemnity that would be regarded as just in amount by the United States and other nations of the world and fair to both contending parties. The question of an armistice has not been agreed to by either this country or Spain, though there is no doubt that Spain

What terms of peace will be acceptable to the president cannot be stated, but it is asserted that no proposition will be considered that does not involve the practical, if not the actual, independence of the Cubans. Under these circumstances the members of the administration think it only fair to the president that the people should await with patience the result of the pending negotiations, since there is no more loyal American than the president, or one who will hesitate less than he when the hour for action has arrived. There is little doubt that the French government is ready to tender its good offices as mediator between the United States and Spain if any intimation is conveyed by this country that such offices would be acceptable. Without such intimation it is doubtful whether France will take the initiative. In diplomatic circles it is pointed out that the interests of France, both material and sentimental, favor an avoidance of war. One material reason is that France is preparing for the international exposition, when the world's tide of traffic will be turned toward the French capital. It is said that war at such a time would be seriously prejudicial to this great project. Another material interest affecting France is that her citizens own many Spanish securities, so that any decline resulting from war would fall largely on French capitalists. While these are important considerations urging France to avert hostilities, yet they are not, of course, such as could be advanced as the actual grounds for a tender of good offices. Such a move would be premised solely on sentimental grounds, namely, on the friendship of France for both parties engaged in the controversy.

ALL POINTS TO PEACE. Spanish American Negotiations More Reassuring.

Washington, March 30. — Yesterday was a day of action in every branch of official life; action in the White House, where the president and his cabinet advisers assembled in special cabinet session at 10:30 o'clock; action in both branches of congress, where the message of the president on the Maine disaster and the report and testimony of the court of inquiry were received; action in the secret conferences of state officials and diplomats concerning the latest phases of Spanish-American negotiations, and action in the war and navy departments, with the Spanish situation as the common purpose of all the varying aspects of official action. Seldom has a day been replete with so many diverse and important phases of a single subject. And yet, throughout this activity, the prevailing tone, as received from administration sources, has been more reassuring, more in the line of peace than it has been for some days. This was the impression conveyed by cabinet officers after the special cabinet session. The same sentiment characterized the diplomatic conferences at the state department. But in congress, which offered the greatest field for anti-Spanish and warlike expressions, a strain of discontent and uneasiness prevailed after the president's message and the Maine report

were submitted, especially on the house side. The president's message, submitting the Maine report and accompanying evidence, was the main

Event of the Day. Those who had anticipated that the message would contribute to the aggressive spirit were disappointed. It contained no surprises.

The special cabinet session was held to go over the president's message and more particularly to consider the latest developments in the negotiations now proceeding with Spain. These had assumed a wide field, embracing not only the Maine question, but the entire Cuban problem.

The answer of Spain was in hand to the firm note sent through Minister Woodford last week stating that the condition of Cuban affairs had become intolerable that the United States could not much longer remain inactive toward it. The general tone of the Spanish answer impressed the president and cabinet officers most favorably, so much so that after the meeting it was stated by members that the outlook was far more assuring, and that Spain had shown such a conciliatory tone that it was believed she would make concessions sufficient to permit an amicable adjustment of the present strained relations. This was qualified, however, by the statement that the danger point has not yet passed, and that war, while no longer a probability, was yet a possibility. The president has distinctly disclaimed to his cabinet associates his purpose

To Avert War. If it was possible with a just solution of the Cuban problem, and he had felt, from the disposition manifested by Spain, that this just solution could be reached. This, however, is without considering congress, which may, now that the subject is formally before it, take some radical action. Meantime, at the state department, cablegrams were being received from Minister Woodford, and the Spanish minister, Senor Polo y Bernabe, was in lengthy conference with Judge Day as to the prospective adjustment. The meeting between the Spanish minister and Judge Day came after the cabinet conference, so that such representation as Spain submitted through him did not get before the cabinet. At least two of these new phases submitted by the minister were of exceeding importance. The Spanish government made it known that no objection would be made to the humanitarian object of the United States government in extending relief to the sufferers in Cuba on a far greater scale than hitherto had been contemplated. On the contrary, Spain has made known that it recognizes that the humane purposes will be executed in such a way as to avoid all opportunity for friction. It had been feared that this relief, given directly by the United States government, would be resented by Spain as indirect intervention. In that event there is little reason to doubt that the relief would have been forwarded at any cost.

Even the Cost of War. as the administration has felt that a war in behalf of a humane object would command the universal approbation of the world.

Another important Spanish document which reached the government during the day was the abstract of the report of the Spanish naval commission. The conclusions reached are directly the opposite of those of the American court. No demands have been made in connection with the Maine, and therefore there is no response beyond the submission of the Spanish report.

Following the call of the Spanish minister at the state department, the French ambassador, M. Cambon, had a conference with Judge Day. This renewed the talk of European mediation, which is assuming tangible form. The speech of Premier Hanotaux in the Paris chamber last Saturday is looked upon as foreshadowing at least sympathy, if not direct steps, toward mediation by France and other continental powers. There is good reason to believe that Spain is ready and anxious for this move, and has been encouraging it at the European capitals.

At the war and navy departments the stir of preparations continued as usual. The navy department made plans for a "mosquito fleet," to be composed of tugs and steam yachts recently purchased and armed as an auxiliary fleet. The war department made numerous shifts in the location of troops in the West with a view to their speedy concentration.

Favor Immediate Action. After the adjournment of the house there was considerable discussion over a proposed consolidation of the forces in the house who favor some form of immediate action on the Cuban issue.

There was a strong feeling shown over the avoidance in the message of any outline of a definite administration policy and a decided disposition apparent not to await any further delay, nor resort to temporizing measures. The project to furnish a libitum relief supplies to the Cuban non-combatants is meeting with opposition, to which members on both sides of the house have given voice in private discussion, on the ground, first, that Spain alone is responsible for the conditions on the island, and second, the extending of such large and probably continued aid abroad is unjust to the people of this country.

A number of senators and representatives of both parties conferred with the president at the White House in the evening.

It is said that the opinion expressed by most of those who talked with Mr. McKinley was that congress was inclined to object to further delay towards a settlement of the Spanish situation and that unless the next message was more definite the radical members could not be held in check. Mr. Foraker will introduce tomorrow a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba.

Can Have Anything He Wants. Washington, March 31.—Capt. Sigbee had several talks with Secretary Long during the day, and at the close of office hours the secretary accompanied Capt. Sigbee to the White House and presented him to the President. Mr. Long says that no determination has been reached thus far as to Capt. Sigbee's assignment, but as one of the high officials of the navy department remarked, the commander of the wrecked battleship can have about anything he wants.

CONGRESS WILL BREAK LOOSE.

Impossible to Hold It in Check Much Longer.

Washington, March 31. — Congress and the cabinet divided attention yesterday on the Spanish situation. In congress the feeling which began to take form after the president's conservative and pacific message on the Maine report was submitted found open expression in resolutions proposing a declaration of war, recognition of the independence of Cuba, armed intervention and other decisive and warlike steps against Spain and in conferences of Republicans having for their object the overruling of the speaker if necessary to get prompt action.

On the floor, in the cloak rooms, in the lobbies and in the corridors there was little else discussed than the Cuban situation and the Maine disaster. On the house side it was apparent that the Republican majority could no longer be controlled by what is known as the conservative element led by the speaker. Much depends on the next few days. That congress will not long remain inactive if some decided action is not taken by the administration is certain. It is also true that the talk of an armistice caused a great deal of ill-feeling. The day closed with a prospect that the committees to whom were referred the Maine correspondence will act soon, possibly before the end of the week. The cabinet meeting developed nothing new.

UNLOAD IT ON CONGRESS.

The President Will Let the Legislative Branch Wrestle With the Cuban Question

Chicago, March 31.—A Washington special to the News says: "There is only one chance in a hundred that war will be averted." Such was the remark of one of the most prominent members of the cabinet who has been conspicuous as a "peace member." Private Secretary to the President Porter said that the president had determined to settle the matter this week and a message is looked for to-day. "The president," said Mr. Porter, "is tired of the criticisms of congress. He will ask congress to do one of two things. Either take the question and settle it in its own way or leave the executive free and untrammelled. The president feels he cannot be blamed and criticised. Congress blames him for not acting, and indulges in war talk when he is doing his best to avert war. The talk in congress interferes with negotiations looking to peace."

There is certainly a doubt that congress in its present temper will declare war. It is expected that to-day will see the president unload upon congress the entire situation, and, without making a recommendation, leave the legislative branch of the government to work out the problem in its own way.

WOULD KILL LEE.

Spaniards Invent a Variety of Methods by Which to Get Rid of the Consul General.

St. Paul, March 31.—The New York Herald's special cable to the Pioneer Press from Havana says:

Consul General Lee within a week has been informed of five different plans to kill him. One contemplated surrounding his carriage on the way to the United States consulate and another was a proposal to send twenty well dressed young men to the Hotel Inglaterra to beat him to death with sticks. The third was to throw him into the harbor, and the two other deaths with such pleasanties as poison and the knife and pistols. To all of which the veteran soldier asks sarcastically: "How can a man be expected to maintain good humor when he is guessing which method will be selected for his removal?"

A PEACEFUL SOLUTION.

If Sagasta's Plan Carries He Will Be Immensely Popular.

St. Paul, March 31.—The New York Herald's special cable to the Pioneer Press from Madrid says:

Senor Sagasta adjourned the cabinet meeting for forty-eight hours, at the end of which time he will have taken counsel with the queen regent and his ministerial colleagues and then there seems no kind of doubt that the ministry will give the world a peaceful and honorable solution of the whole question about Cuba, which will earn the great Liberal premier the utmost gratitude of his country and crown his long political life with a great deed of humanity and peace. Among the middle classes the idea of honorable peace has taken firm hold, and great and prodigious will be the popularity of the ministry when it announces peaceful results.

ULTIMATUM TO SPAIN.

Positive Statement Made by Secretary Alger.

Chicago, March 31.—A special to the Chronicle from Washington says: The positive statement was made by Secretary Alger that President McKinley had sent an ultimatum to Spain and that that fact will be communicated to congress to-day. It is impossible to obtain definite information from the White House.

Transfer of Troops.

Washington, March 31.—At the war department the most important development of the day was the announcement that the Twenty-fifth regiment of infantry, now stationed in Montana, would be transferred to Dry Tortugas, in the Gulf of Mexico. This regiment is composed entirely of colored troops who have been located in the Northwest for a number of years. Their stay in the gulf climate will prepare them for any service in Cuba should this be necessary.

Perfect Quiet at Havana.

Washington, March 31.—Advices received from Havana by the Spanish legation here say that perfect quiet prevailed throughout the island in the elections held yesterday for delegates to the Spanish cortes. The result was the choice of twenty-one Autonomists and nine Conservatives. This large majority for the government, the advices say, indicates the confidence felt in Cuba in the country's policy, notwithstanding the natural embarrassment of the wrecked battleship command created by the outside situation.

MINNESOTA NEWS

IS STILL IN JAIL.

Mr. Southall's Friends Fail to Put Up for Him.

St. Paul, Special.—United States District Attorney Stringer has gone to Washington, whither he has been called by order of Attorney General Griggs. The visit of the district attorney to Washington at this time is fraught with extraordinary significance. It is understood to be in connection with the arrest of James H. Southall, formerly chief clerk in the engineer department at St. Paul, who is accused of having issued fraudulent government certificates of indebtedness aggregating nearly \$1,000,000. Mr. Southall is now in a position to find out who his real friends are. It was confidently expected by his attorneys, Messrs. Nelson and Bramhall, that he would be able to furnish bonds yesterday, but the day passed and the night settled down drearily for Mr. Southall. Of all his many friends none had been found willing to furnish money for his bail bond.

BANK CAME DOWN.

Two St. Paul Boys Buried Beneath a Pile of Sand and Stone.

St. Paul, Special.—Walter Johnson, eleven years old, and Herbert Norbeck, ten years old, were the victims of a cave-in, and for several moments they lay buried beneath a pile of sand and stone. Had not assistance come promptly, death would have been inevitable. The lads were digging in the sand bank at the foot of Beaumont street. They continued to undermine the bank, and gave no thought to possible consequences. Suddenly the entire bank gave way and completely buried them. The accident was noticed and assistance immediately summoned.

TAKEN BACK TO SCHOOL.

Boy Who Had Escaped From a State Institution.

Duluth, Minn., Special.—Agent Wiser, of the Minnesota training school at Red Wing, while here accidentally stumbled upon Mike Glockle, nineteen years old, who escaped three years ago from the school and has never since been located. He has traveled widely since then, but at this time was working at his father's tin shop here. He objected strongly to going back, but the agent took him. The father says he will make a fight for the boy's release.

Hard Work to Get a Park.

Sauk Center, Minn., Special.—The latest move in political matters here was the putting up of another candidate for mayor, Samuel Briedeman, who will lead the cause against the purchase of the "park property" over which there has been much wrangling. B. W. How will head the other ticket and the old council will be in the field for endorsement.

Returned to an Asylum.

Gaylord, Minn., Special.—Fred Coghlan, inmate of the asylum at St. Peter, escaped with two other inmates last week. Coghlan was arrested here just after he had hired out to a farmer near town. When the nurse came from St. Peter after him he objected to going back to confinement, but finally consented. The whereabouts of his two companions is not known.

Enger for License.

Albert Lea, Minn., Special.—The city election, which occurs next Tuesday, is exciting little interest except as to the question of license or no license for saloons. The people here have voted out saloons twice in succession, but this year the license forces are making a more determined fight than ever. Party issues are entirely lost in the personal scramble.

Accidentally Shot.

Litchfield, Minn., Special.—George Atkinson, a young man living with his parents about ten miles south of this city, accidentally shot himself, from the effects of which he died. He was standing on a log talking to a neighbor, when the gun slipped off and was discharged, the charge striking him on the right side and ranging upward.

Not Till Next Year.

Winona, Minn., Special.—The special report of Dr. Ihne, who was here to investigate the condition of the soil for raising sugar beets, is now in the hands of President E. K. Tarbell, of the board of trade. While the report is favorable, it is not considered likely that efforts will be made to construct a factory until next year.

Garvin Fire.

Garvin, Minn., Special.—A fire occurred at this place during the heavy wind of Tuesday, the general store of Miss Annie Shand and that of Mr. Slater being burned to the ground. Miss Shand's loss is estimated at \$4,000, with no insurance. Mr. Slater's loss is about the same, partly covered by insurance.

Barn and Stock Burned.

Harmony, Minn., Special.—A barn three cattle, two sets of double harness and eight tons of hay belonging to Jesse Beach, and a span of horses owned by John Hitchcock, were burned at Elliot. A spark from the engine near by grinding feed caused the fire. No insurance.

Early Duck Shooting.

Albert Lea, Minn., Special.—The ice is nearly all out of the lakes here and duck shooting is in order by sportsmen. It is seldom that the ice disappears here so early a date.

Catholic Church Burned.

Avoca, Minn., Special.—The Catholic church burned here. Loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$3,000.

Storey at Stephen.

Stephen, Minn., Special.—The weather here for the past week has been very cold and disagreeable. It is snowing and blowing and prospects good for a blizzard before night. From present appearances seeding will not commence before April 15.

Hangan Resigns.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Special.—O. M. Hangan, superintendent of schools for Otter Tail county, resigned to accept a position with a school book concern.

A TASTE OF WINTER.

The Northwest Experiences a Severe Snowstorm.

St. Paul, Special.—The Northwest yesterday had a taste of the weather that the country about Chicago has lived on all winter. The change from the balmy weather that the Northwest has had all winter to yesterday's snow storm was startling enough to convince the most doubting that March had determined not to give a continuous performance as the gentle lamb. Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock it began to rain. After a short drizzle the rain changed into sleet which fell in great quantities. Early in the afternoon the sleet was replaced with snow, which fell in great quantities during the entire afternoon. In the evening the now abated somewhat. All day long a stiff wind blew from the northwest, making the weather even more unpleasant.

The storm seems to have been general throughout the Northwest and the West. Snow fell heavily in the Dakotas and Montana, as well as in Minnesota, and extended as far south as Nebraska. There was little trouble with the railroads during the day or night.

TERRIFIC WIND STORM.

Damage to Property and Loss of Life Reported.

South McAlester, Ind., Special.—A terrific wind storm swept over the country between this place and Lehigh and Colgate. Four farm houses were demolished and the occupants of three of them are reported to have been killed. Passengers arriving from Lehigh state that in the country southwest of here the tornado did great damage, and that many were reported killed and injured. Physicians from various towns along the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad have been sent to the scene of the reported disaster. A cloudburst near Summit washed out and submerged about 2,000 feet of roadbed.

COLD BLAST OF WINTER.

Severe Storm in Nebraska Interferes With Railroad Traffic.

Lincoln, Neb., Special.—A severe storm, probably the worst of the winter, prevailed in Central and Southeast Nebraska. The snow, driven by a high wind, was blinding, and was followed by a drop in temperature in some localities of over 50 degrees. In Lincoln street car traffic was badly interfered with, but railroad trains were little delayed. The only bad effects apprehended is to spring wheat and fruit trees which, with many warm days, had made rapid development.

COLLIDED WITH A CORPSE.

Looking for the Janitor, They Find His Body Hanging in a Doorway.

Litchfield, Minn., Special.—J. A. C. P. Palmer, a resident of this city, committed suicide here by hanging himself. He was acting as janitor of the Odd Fellows' hall during the absence of the regular janitor, and went into the hall about 4:30. Nothing was seen of him after this until H. S. Angell went to the hall after supper to see if all was in readiness for a meeting. Mr. Angell found the hall dark and no fires burning, and, in going from one room to another, ran against the lifeless body hanging in a doorway. Deceased was about forty-five years old and leaves a family.

JUMPED FROM THE TRAIN.

Desperate Deed of a Convict Whose Breath of Liberty was Brief.

St. Peter, Minn., Special.—George Beard was released from prison at Stillwater and was immediately rearrested by the chief of police of this city on the charge of horse stealing. The officer boarded the train for St. Peter with the prisoner and when between Le Sueur and Ottawa the prisoner was given permission to go to the toilet room. Upon entering the prisoner locked the door, jumped from the moving train and escaped. Officers are in pursuit.

SEVEN VICTIMS OF FIRE.

Ed Houseman, His Wife and Five Children Burned in Their Home.

Breckinridge, Minn., Special.—Ed Houseman, his wife and five children were burned to death at Kent, Minn. Houseman, who kept a saloon at Kent, went home at 2 o'clock and at 3 the house was in flames. The bodies were almost wholly destroyed. The coroner is of the opinion that the fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp, and that death resulted from suffocation. There was suspicion of foul play, but a quantity of half-melted silver coin and two watches found in the ruins makes this improbable.

BELGRADE BLAZE.

Bank and Department Store Gone—Two Clerks Unconscious.

New Paynesville, Minn., Special.—Belgrade, on the Soo line west of this village, has been visited by a severe fire. The new department store of T. J. Anderson was completely destroyed, together with a building occupied by the Bank of Belgrade, across the street. The Anderson establishment was a very large one and included, in addition to the store proper, a reading room, lunch room and large cattle and stable yards. The loss on both buildings is complete, about \$25,000.

Pay for Sculpis.

St. Paul, Special.—Wolf bounties to the counties presenting claims were paid by the state auditor as follows: Kittson county, \$193; Becker, \$46.62; Kandiyohi, \$8.66; Carver, \$6.66; Anoka, \$52.67; Winona, \$30.65; Red Lake, \$113; Chicago, \$9.99; Rock, \$3.33; Pine, \$16.76; Stearns, \$19.92; Fillmore, \$8.33; Washington, \$6.67; Carlton, \$27.99; Morrison, \$86.63; Goodhue, \$16.74; Wadena, \$26.68.

His Narrow Escape.

Dellhi, Minn., Special.—G. O. Flom, with his team, had a narrow escape from drowning in the Minnesota river while attempting to cross Bell's ferry north of here. After driving on the ferry a cake of ice struck the boat and scared the team which began to back up, and continued doing so until they got clear off. Before reaching the opposite bank the wagon floated off down stream with Mr. Flom, who was rescued by the ferryman. The horses kept alongside the boat and landed safely.

The water in Havana harbor is so bad that the people are led to suspect it comes from the Chicago river.

The prison doors have shut on Actor Ratcliffe. In the language of the scene shifters, he has been "closed in."

General Weyer is quoted as denying that he had any mine laid in Havana harbor. But the people will believe the report of the torpedo in this case.

The Siamese make coins out of porcelain. One ought not to find it difficult to break a ten dollar piece in that country.

The bulldog is a pet of many society ladies of Washington, but we don't believe that accounts for the several suicides by ladies which have recently occurred there.

People cry out, "This is an unheroic age!" and while they are yet speaking some act of splendid daring, like that of the Boston firemen who lately died in the defense of property, puts them to silence.

The darling that marks the true explorer is described impressively when it is said of a woman famous for her travels that she never hesitated to go even where it was not safe to take a husband.

Probably the child-wife of Cassius M. Clay is greatly shocked at the determination of the old man to get a divorce. She is perverse and fickle and has disgraced him in many ways; but that he should want to get rid of her is an affront to her self-pride and her unconscious ignorance. Perhaps, however, the old man thinks that his threat of divorce is the only means to get her to live with him, for the two are a pair in all essentials.

It is a great physical disadvantage of the president of the United States that his home and his office are in the same building. Ex-President Harrison has pointed out how much good it would do the chief executive if he had to walk to his work every day like other men. Even if he rode he would draw a breath of fresh air daily. Viewed from this standpoint of hygiene it is a barbarity that congress does not have an office building erected for the president some distance from the official residence.

The American is not entranced with the idea of soldiering. He has been described as warlike, but not military. He will fight on occasion, but he never thinks of war as a condition or occupation or the army as a profession. He becomes a soldier when he deems it a necessity and quits when he is no longer needed. The "pomp and circumstance of war" is not attractive to Americans, and especially when it is kept up in time of peace. They are not unpatriotic nor cowardly nor hampered with conscientious scruples. They simply do not care about bearing arms till the time comes.

While it is not to be supposed that Great Britain is going to offer to spend of its substance in helping the United States fight its war there is no doubt that Great Britain more and more appreciates the fact as the years roll by that it is well for it to be on good terms with the United States, and that it can place more dependence upon the friendship of the latter than upon the friendship of any other nation. But just so long as England is the center of the money power this country will look upon its overtures with suspicion. In other words, England is not England at all. It is controlled, owned and operated by the great octopus which seeks empire over all the world. To talk of an alliance with such a power is worse than treason.

An official roller gin test, conducted under the direction of the office of fiber investigation of the department of agriculture at Cuero, Tex., upon Texas-grown Egyptian cotton, has just been concluded with most successful and gratifying results. For several years experiments have been carried on in Texas from Egyptian seed distributed by the department with a view to the production in this country of Egyptian cotton. A serious obstacle to success has been the need of a proper gin to separate the seed from the lint, the ordinary gin injuring the cotton to a ruinous degree, but this has been overcome by a special form of gin. The engineer expert of the Agricultural department states that the cotton produced from the Egyptian seed planted in Texas is stronger than the native Egyptian, as is indicated by the yield per hour in ginning. This was 70 pounds per hour the first day and 76.9-10 per hour the second day. The lint from this test will be examined and further reported upon.

Foreign dispatches state that the referendum vote in Switzerland has resulted in popular approval of the proposed state purchase of the railroads of Switzerland at a cost of about a billion francs (\$200,000,000). The vote was 384,146 in favor to 177,130 against. The bill thus indorsed was passed by the National Council by a vote of 98 to 29. According to recent official returns there are 2,304 miles of railroad open for traffic in Switzerland on the five principal lines. The government is projecting a loan for the purchase.

M'KINLEY IS FIRM

DEMAND UPON SPAIN TO CEASE HOSTILITIES IN CUBA.

Adverse Criticism Cannot Swerve the President From the Course of Action He Has Planned—Proposition Made to Spain to Withdraw the Troops From Cuba and Grant Independence to the Cubans—If the Demands Are Rejected the President Will Not Hesitate as to His Future Course—People Asked to Wait With Patience for the Result of Pending Negotiations.

Washington, March 31. — The president remains steadfast in his convictions as to what is his duty in the present crisis, and adverse criticism, which it is asserted is mainly due to misinformation as to the situation or ignorance of the president's purpose, will not be permitted to swerve him in the least degree from the course he has planned. As already stated in the Associated Press, the president some days ago made a peremptory demand upon Spain to put an end immediately to hostilities in Cuba, to release the concentrados and to permit them to return to their homes and resume their several occupations unmolested. This statement is made by unquestionable authority, and since that demand was communicated to Spain the president has not taken a step backward or allowed himself to be persuaded into modifying it in the least particular. Spain's final reply to this demand, it is known, is now receiving the earnest consideration of the Spanish authorities at Madrid, and their final reply may be reasonably expected within the next few days. Should these demands be rejected there is the highest authority for stating that the president would not hesitate a moment as to his further course, but would immediately lay the whole record before congress and be guided by its instruction. As a preliminary step toward peace it has been proposed to Spain though this last proposition has not taken the shape of a demand as yet, at least, that the Spanish government withdraw its troops from the island and that the cubans be given their independence on a basis of indemnity that would be regarded as just in amount by the United States and other nations of the world and fair to both contending parties. The question of an armistice has not been agreed to by either this country or Spain, though there is no doubt that Spain

Suggested an Armistice
What terms of peace will be acceptable to the president cannot be stated, but it is asserted that no proposition will be considered that does not involve the practical, if not the actual, independence of the Cubans. Under these circumstances the members of the administration think it only fair to the president that the people should await with patience the result of the pending negotiations, since there is no more loyal American than the president, or one who will hesitate less than he when the hour for action has arrived. There is little doubt that the French government is ready to tender its good offices as mediator between the United States and Spain if any intimation is conveyed by this country that such offices would be acceptable. Without such intimation it is doubtful whether France will take the initiative. In diplomatic circles it is pointed out that the interests of France, both material and sentimental, favor an avoidance of war. One material reason is that France is preparing for the international exposition, when the world's tide of traffic will be turned toward the French capital. It is said that war at such a time would be seriously prejudicial to this great project. Another material interest affecting France is that her citizens own many Spanish securities, so that any decline resulting from war would fall largely on French capitalists. While these are important considerations urging France to avert hostilities, yet they are not, of course, such as could be advanced as the actual grounds for a tender of good offices. Such a move would be premised solely on sentimental grounds, namely, on the friendship of France for both parties engaged in the controversy.

ALL POINTS TO PEACE.
Spanish American Negotiations More Reassuring.

Washington, March 30. — Yesterday was a day of action in every branch of official life; action in the White House, where the president and his cabinet advisers assembled in special cabinet session at 10:30 o'clock; action in both branches of congress, where the message of the president on the Maine disaster and the report and testimony of the court of inquiry were received; action in the secret conferences of state officials and diplomats concerning the latest phases of Spanish-American negotiations, and action in the war and navy departments, with the Spanish situation as the common purpose of all the varying aspects of official action. Seldom has a day been replete with so many diverse and important phases of a single subject. And yet, throughout this activity, the prevailing tone, as received from administration sources, has been more reassuring, more in the line of peace than it has been for some days. This was the impression conveyed by cabinet officers after the special cabinet session. The same sentiment characterized the diplomatic conferences at the state department. But in congress, which offered the greatest field for anti-Spanish and warlike expressions, a strain of discontent and uneasiness prevailed after the president's message and the Maine report

were submitted, especially on the house side.

The president's message, submitting the Maine report and accompanying evidence, was the main

Event of the Day.
Those who had anticipated that the message would contribute to the aggressive spirit were disappointed. It contained no surprises.

The special cabinet session was held to go over the president's message and more particularly to consider the latest developments in the negotiations now proceeding with Spain. These had assumed a wide field, embracing not only the Maine question, but the entire Cuban problem.

The answer of Spain was in hand to the firm note sent through Minister Woodford last week stating that the condition of Cuban affairs had become intolerable that the United States could not much longer remain inactive toward it. The general tone of the Spanish answer impressed the president and cabinet officers most favorably, so much so that after the meeting it was stated by members that the outlook was far more assuring, and that Spain had shown such a conciliatory tone that it was believed she would make concessions sufficient to permit an amicable adjustment of the present strained relations. This was qualified, however, by the statement that the danger point has not yet passed, and that war, while no longer a probability, was yet a possibility. The president has distinctly disclaimed to his cabinet associates his purpose

To Avert War
If it was possible with a just solution of the Cuban problem, and he had felt, from the disposition manifested by Spain, that this just solution could be reached. This, however, is without considering congress, which may, now that the subject is formally before it, take some radical action. Meantime, at the state department, cablegrams were being received from Minister Woodford, and the Spanish minister, Senor Polo y Bernabe, was in lengthy conference with Judge Day as to the prospective adjustment. The meeting between the Spanish minister and Judge Day came after the cabinet conference, so that such representation as Spain submitted through him did not get before the cabinet. At least two of these new phases submitted by the minister were of exceeding importance. The Spanish government made it known that no objection would be made to the humanitarian object of the United States government in extending relief to the sufferers in Cuba on a far greater scale than hitherto had been contemplated. On the contrary, Spain has made known that it recognizes that the humane purposes will be executed in such a way as to avoid all opportunity for friction. It had been feared that this relief, given directly by the United States government, would be resented by Spain as indirect intervention. In that event there is little reason to doubt that the relief would have been forwarded at any cost.

Even the Cost of War.
As the administration has felt that a war in behalf of a humane object would command the universal approbation of the world.

Another important Spanish document which reached the government during the day was the abstract of the report of the Spanish naval commission. The conclusions reached are directly the opposite of those of the American court. No demands have been made in connection with the Maine, and therefore there is no response beyond the submission of the Spanish report.

Following the call of the Spanish minister at the state department, the French ambassador, M. Cambon, had a conference with Judge Day. This renewed the talk of European mediation, which is assuming tangible form. The speech of Premier Hanotaux in the Paris chamber last Saturday is looked upon as foreshadowing at least sympathy, if not direct steps, toward mediation by France and other continental powers. There is good reason to believe that Spain is ready and anxious for this move, and has been encouraging it at the European capitals.

At the war and navy departments the stir of preparations continued as usual. The navy department made plans for a "mosquito fleet," to be composed of tugs and steam yachts recently purchased and armed as an auxiliary fleet. The war department made numerous shifts in the location of troops in the West with a view to their speedy concentration.

Favor Immediate Action.
After the adjournment of the house there was considerable discussion over a proposed consolidation of the forces in the house who favor some form of immediate action on the Cuban issue.

There was a strong feeling shown over the avoidance in the message of any outline of a definite administration policy and a decided disposition apparent not to await any further delay, nor resort to temporizing measures. The project to furnish aid libitum relief supplies to the Cuban non-combatants is meeting with opposition, to which members on both sides of the house have given voice in private discussion, on the ground, first, that Spain alone is responsible for the conditions on the island, and, second, the extending of such large and probably continued aid abroad is unjust to the people of this country.

A number of senators and representatives of both parties conferred with the president at the White House in the evening.

It is said that the opinion expressed by most of those who talked with Mr. McKinley was that congress was inclined to object to further delay towards a settlement of the Spanish situation and that unless the next message was more definite the radical members could not be held in check. Mr. Foraker will introduce to-morrow a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba.

Can Have Anything He Wants.
Washington, March 31.—Capt. Sigbee had several talks with Secretary Long during the day, and at the close of office hours the secretary accompanied Capt. Sigbee to the White House and presented him to the President. Mr. Long says that no determination has been reached thus far as to Capt. Sigbee's assignment, but as one of the high officials of the navy department remarked, the commander of the wrecked battleship can have about anything he wants.

CONGRESS WILL BREAK LOOSE.

Impossible to Hold It in Check Much Longer.

Washington, March 31. — Congress and the cabinet divided attention yesterday on the Spanish situation. In congress the feeling which began to take form after the president's conservative and pacific message on the Maine report was submitted found open expression in resolutions proposing a declaration of war, recognition of the independence of Cuba, armed intervention and other decisive and warlike steps against Spain and in conferences of Republicans having for their object the overruling of the speaker if necessary to get prompt action.

On the floor, in the cloak rooms, in the lobbies and in the corridors there was little else discussed than the Cuban situation and the Maine disaster. On the house side it was apparent that the Republican majority could no longer be controlled by what is known as the conservative element led by the speaker. Much depends on the next few days. That congress will not long remain inactive if some decided action is not taken by the administration is certain. It is also true that the talk of an armistice caused a great deal of ill-feeling. The day closed with a prospect that the committees to whom were referred the Maine correspondence will act soon, possibly before the end of the week. The cabinet meeting developed nothing new.

UNLOAD IT ON CONGRESS.

The President Will Let the Legislative Branch Wrestle With the Cuban Question.

Chicago, March 31.—A Washington special to the News says: "There is only one chance in a hundred that war will be averted." Such was the remark of one of the most prominent members of the cabinet who has been conspicuous as a "peace member." Private Secretary to the President Porter said that the president had determined to settle the matter this week and a message is looked for to-day. "The president," said Mr. Porter, "is tired of the criticisms of congress. He will ask congress to do one of two things. Either take the question and settle it in its own way or leave the executive free and untrammelled. The president feels he cannot be blamed and criticised. Congress blames him for not acting, and indulges in war talk when he is doing his best to avert war. The talk in congress interferes with negotiations looking to peace." There is certainly a doubt that that congress in its present temper will declare war. It is expected that to-day will see the president unload upon congress the entire situation, and, without making a recommendation, leave the legislative branch of the government to work out the problem in its own way.

WOULD KILL LEE.

Spaniards Invent a Variety of Methods by Which to Get Rid of the Consul General.

St. Paul, March 31.—The New York Herald's special cable to the Pioneer Press from Havana says:

Consul General Lee within a week has been informed of five different plans to kill him. One contemplated surrounding his carriage on the way to the United States consulate and another was a proposal to send twenty well dressed young men to the Hotel Inglaterra to beat him to death with sticks. The third was to throw him into the harbor, and the two other deaths with such pleasanties as poison and the knife and pistols. To all of which the veteran soldier asks sarcastically: "How can a man be expected to maintain good humor when he is guessing which method will be selected for his removal?"

A PEACEFUL SOLUTION.

If Sagasta's Plan Carries He Will Be Immensely Popular.

St. Paul, March 31.—The New York Herald's special cable to the Pioneer Press from Madrid says:

Senor Sagasta adjourned the cabinet meeting for forty-eight hours, at the end of which time he will have taken counsel with the queen regent and his ministerial colleagues and then there seems no kind of doubt that the ministry will give the world a peaceful and honorable solution of the whole question about Cuba, which will earn the great Liberal premier the utmost gratitude of his country and crown his long political life with a great deed of humanity and peace. Among the middle classes the idea of honorable peace has taken firm hold, and great and prodigious will be the popularity of the ministry when it announces peaceful results.

ULTIMATUM TO SPAIN.

Positive Statement Made by Secretary Alger.

Chicago, March 31.—A special to the Chronicle from Washington says: The positive statement was made by Secretary Alger that President McKinley had sent an ultimatum to Spain and that that fact will be communicated to congress to-day. It is impossible to obtain definite information from the White House.

Transfer of Troops.

Washington, March 31.—At the war department the most important development of the day was the announcement that the Twenty-fifth regiment of infantry, now stationed in Montana, would be transferred to Dry Tortugas, in the Gulf of Mexico. This regiment is composed entirely of colored troops who have been located in the Northwest for a number of years. Their stay in the Gulf climate will prepare them for any service in Cuba should this be necessary.

Perfect Quiet at Havana.

Washington, March 31.—Advices received from Havana by the Spanish legation here say that perfect quiet prevailed throughout the island in the elections held yesterday for delegates to the Spanish cortes. The result was the choice of twenty-one Autonomists and nine Conservatives. This large majority for the government, the advices say, indicates the confidence felt in Cuba in the country's policy, notwithstanding the natural embarrassment created by the outside situation.

MINNESOTA NEWS

IS STILL IN JAIL.

Mr. Southall's Friends Fail to Put Up for Him.

St. Paul, Special.—United States District Attorney Stringer has gone to Washington, whither he has been called by order of Attorney General Griggs. The visit of the district attorney to Washington at this time is fraught with extraordinary significance. It is understood to be in connection with the arrest of James H. Southall, formerly chief clerk in the engineer department at St. Paul, who is accused of having issued fraudulent government certificates of indebtedness aggregating nearly \$1,000,000. Mr. Southall is now in a position to find out who his real friends are. It was confidently expected by his attorneys, Messrs. Nelson and Bramhall, that he would be able to furnish bonds yesterday, but the day passed and the night settled down drearily for Mr. Southall. Of all his many friends none had been found willing to furnish money for his bail bond.

BANK CAME DOWN.

Two St. Paul Boys Buried Beneath a Pile of Sand and Stone.

St. Paul, Special.—Walter Johnson, eleven years old, and Herbert Norbeck, ten years old, were the victims of a cave-in, and for several moments they lay buried beneath a pile of sand and stone. Had not assistance come promptly, death would have been inevitable. The lads were digging in the sand bank at the foot of Beaumont street. They continued to undermine the bank, and gave no thought to possible consequences. Suddenly the entire bank gave way and completely buried them. The accident was noticed and assistance immediately summoned.

TAKEN BACK TO SCHOOL.

Boy Who Had Escaped From a State Institution.

Duluth, Minn., Special.—Agent Wiser, of the Minnesota training school at Red Wing, while here accidentally stumbled upon Mike Glockle, nineteen years old, who escaped three years ago from the school and has never since been located. He has traveled widely since then, but at this time was working at his father's tin shop here. He objected strongly to going back, but the agent took him. The father says he will make a fight for the boy's release.

Hard Work to Get a Park.

Sauk Center, Minn., Special.—The latest move in political matters here was the putting up of another candidate for mayor, Samuel Bridleman, who will lead the cause against the purchase of the "park property" over which there has been much wrangling. B. W. How will head the other ticket and the old council will be in the field for endorsement.

Returned to an Asylum.

Gaylord, Minn., Special.—Fred Coghlan, inmate of the asylum at St. Peter, escaped with two other inmates last week. Coghlan was arrested here just after he had hired out to a farmer near town. When the nurse came from St. Peter after him he objected to going back to confinement, but finally consented. The whereabouts of his two companions is not known.

Eager for License.

Albert Lea, Minn., Special.—The city election, which occurs next Tuesday, is exciting little interest except as to the question of license or no license for saloons. The people here have voted out saloons twice in succession, but this year the license forces are making a more determined fight than ever. Party issues are entirely lost in the personal scramble.

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Litchfield, Minn., Special.—George Atkinson, a young man living with his parents about ten miles south of this city, accidentally shot himself, from the effects of which he died. He was standing on a log talking to a neighbor, when the gun slipped off and was discharged, the charge striking him on the right side and ranging upward.

Not Till Next Year.

Winona, Minn., Special.—The special report of Dr. Ihne, who was here to investigate the condition of the soil for raising sugar beets, is now in the hands of President E. K. Tarbell, of the board of trade. While the report is favorable, it is not considered likely that efforts will be made to construct a factory until next year.

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Gavin, Minn., Special.—A fire occurred at this place during the heavy wind of Tuesday, the general store of Miss Annie Shand and that of Mr. Slater being burned to the ground. Miss Shand's loss is estimated at \$4,000, with no insurance. Mr. Slater's loss is about the same, partly covered by insurance.

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Early Duck Shooting.

Albert Lea, Minn., Special.—The ice is nearly all out of the lakes here and duck shooting is in order by sportsmen. It is seldom that the ice disappears here so early a date.

Catholic Church Burned.

Avoca, Minn., Special.—The Catholic church burned here. Loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$3,000.

Stormy at Stephen.

Stephen, Minn., Special.—The weather here for the past week has been very cold and disagreeable. It is snowing and blowing and prospects good for a blizzard before night. From present appearances seeding will not commence before April 15.

Haugan Resigns.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Special.—O. M. Haugan, superintendent of schools for Otter Tail county, resigned to accept a position with a school book concern.

A TASTE OF WINTER.

The Northwest Experiences a Severe Snowstorm.

St. Paul, Special.—The Northwest yesterday had a taste of the weather that the country about Chicago has lived on all winter. The change from the balmy weather that the Northwest has had all winter to yesterday's snow storm was startling enough to convince the most doubting that March had determined not to give a continuous performance as the gentle lamb. Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock it began to rain. After a short drizzle the rain changed into sleet which fell in great quantities. Early in the afternoon the sleet was replaced with snow, which fell in great quantities during the entire afternoon. In the evening the now abated somewhat. All day long a stiff wind blew from the northwest, making the weather even more unpleasant.

The storm seems to have been general throughout the Northwest and the West. Snow fell heavily in the Dakotas and Montana, as well as in Minnesota, and extended as far south as Nebraska. There was little trouble with the railroads during the day or night.

TERRIFIC WIND STORM.

Damage to Property and Loss of Life Reported.

South McAlester, Ind., Special.—A terrific wind storm swept over the country between this place and Lehigh and Colgate. Four farm houses were demolished and the occupants of three of them are reported to have been killed. Passengers arriving from Lehigh state that in the country southwest of here the tornado did great damage, and that many are reported killed and injured. Physicians from various towns along the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad have been sent to the scene of the reported disaster. A cloudburst near Summit washed out or submerged about 2,000 feet of roadbed.

COLD BLAST OF WINTER.

Severe Storm in Nebraska Interferes With Railroad Traffic.

Lincoln, Neb., Special.—A severe storm, probably the worst of the winter, prevailed in Central and Southeast Nebraska. The snow, driven by a high wind, was blinding, and was followed by a drop in temperature in some localities of over 50 degrees. In Lincoln street car traffic was badly interfered with, but railroad trains were little delayed. The only bad effects apprehended is to spring wheat and fruit trees which, with many warm days, had made rapid development.

COLLIDED WITH A CORPSE.

Looking for the Janitor, They Find His Body Hanging in a Doorway.

Litchfield, Minn., Special.—J. A. C. P. Palmer, a resident of this city, committed suicide here by hanging himself. He was acting as janitor of the Odd Fellows' hall during the absence of the regular janitor, and went into the hall about 4:30. Nothing was seen of him after this until H. S. Angell went to the hall after supper to see if all was in readiness for a meeting. Mr. Angell found the hall dark and no fires burning, and, in going from one room to another, ran against the lifeless body hanging in a doorway. Deceased was about forty-five years old and leaves a family.

JUMPED FROM THE TRAIN.

Desperate Deed of a Convict Whose Breath of Liberty was Brief.

St. Peter, Minn., Special.—George Beard was released from prison at Stillwater and was immediately rearrested by the chief of police of this city on the charge of horse stealing. The officer boarded the train for St. Peter with the prisoner and when between Le Sueur and Ottawa the prisoner was given permission to go to the toilet room. Upon entering the prisoner locked the door, jumped from the moving train and escaped. Officers are in pursuit.

SEVEN VICTIMS OF FIRE.

Ed Housman, His Wife and Five Children Burned in Their Home.

Breckinridge, Minn., Special.—Ed Housman, his wife and five children were burned to death at Kent, Minn. Housman, who kept a saloon at Kent, went home at 2 o'clock and at 3 the house was in flames. The bodies were almost wholly destroyed. The coroner is of the opinion that the fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp, and that death resulted from suffocation. There was suspicion of foul play, but a quantity of half-melted silver coin and two watches found in the ruins makes this improbable.

BELGRADE BLAZE.

Bank and Department Store Gone—Two Clerks Unconscious.

New Painesville, Minn., Special.—Belgrade, on the Soo line west of this village, has been visited by a severe fire. The new department store of T. J. Anderson was completely destroyed, together with a building occupied by the Bank of Belgrade, across the street. The Anderson establishment was a very large one and included, in addition to the store proper, a reading room, lunch room and large cattle and stable yards. The loss on both buildings is complete, about \$25,000.

Pay for Scalps.

St. Paul, Special.—Wolf bounties to the counties presenting claims were paid by the state auditor as follows: Kittson county, \$183; Becker, \$146.02; Kandiyohi, \$8.06; Carver, \$14.95; Anoka, \$52.67; Winona, \$30.65; Red Lake, \$113; Chisago, \$9.99; Rock, \$33.33; Pine, \$16.76; Stearns, \$19.92; Fillmore, \$8.33; Washington, \$6.67; Chautauque, \$27.99; Morrison, \$86.63; Goodhue, \$16.74; Wadena, \$26.68.

His Narrow Escape.

Delhi, Minn., Special.—G. O. Flom, with his team, had a narrow escape from drowning in the Minnesota river while attempting to cross Bell's ferry north of here. After driving on to the ferry a cake of ice struck the boat and scared the team which began to back up, and continued doing so until they got clear off. Before reaching the opposite bank the wagon floated off down stream with Mr. Flom, who was rescued by the ferryman. The horses kept alongside the boat and landed safely.

SENT TO CONGRESS

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY FORWARDS THE COURT'S REPORT.

In a Brief Message, the President Reviews the Findings of the Court of Inquiry and Asks for It a Careful Consideration—Spain Has Been Notified of the Findings of the Court—The President Does Not Doubt That Spain's Sense of Justice Will Dictate a Course of Action in Keeping With Honor and the Friendly Relations of Both Countries—The Findings of the Court Show That the Maine Was Destroyed by a Mine But Does Not Fix the Responsibility—President Makes No Recommendations to Congress.

Washington, March 28.—The president today sent the following message to congress:

For some time prior to the visit of the Maine to Havana harbor our consular reports pointed out the advantages to follow from the visit of the Maine to the Cuban waters in acquainting the people to the presence of our flag as the symbol of good will and of our ships in the fulfillment of the mission of protection to American interests, even though no immediate need therefor might exist. Accordingly, on the 24th of January, last, after consultation with the Spanish minister, in which the renewal of visits of our war vessels to Spanish waters was discussed and accepted, the consular authorities at Madrid and Havana were advised of the purpose of this government to resume friendly naval visits at Cuban ports, and that in that view the Maine would forthwith call at the port of Havana. This announcement was received by the Spanish government with appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine, and with notification of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine to the principal ports of the United States. Meanwhile the Maine entered the port of Havana on the 25th of January, her arrival being marked with no special incident, besides the exchange of customary salutes and ceremonial visits.

The Maine continued in the harbor during the three weeks following her arrival. No appreciable excitement attended her stay. On the contrary, a feeling of relief and confidence followed the resumption of the long interrupted friendly intercourse. So notwithstanding the fact of her visit the consul-general strongly urged that the presence of our ships in Cuban waters should be kept up by retaining the men at Havana, or, in the event of her recall, by sending other vessels there to take her place.

At forty minutes past nine in the evening of the 15th of February the Maine was destroyed by an explosion, by which the entire forward part of the ship was utterly wrecked. In this catastrophe two officers and 200 of her crew perished, those who were not killed outright by her explosion being killed by the wreckage and the immediate sinking of the hull. Prompt assistance was rendered by the neighboring vessels anchored in the harbor, aid being especially given by the Spanish cruiser Albatros, X-11, and the Spanish steamer Linares, X-12, which lay not far distant. The wounded were generously cared for by the authorities of Havana, the hospitals being freely opened to them, while the earliest recovered bodies of the dead were interred by the municipal authorities in a public cemetery in the city. Tributes of grief and sympathy were offered from all official quarters of the island.

The appalling calamity fell upon the people of our country with crushing force, and for a brief time an intense excitement prevailed, which in a community of this size and self-controlled as ours might have led to hasty acts of resentment. This spirit, however, soon gave way to the calmer processes of reason, and to the resolve to investigate the facts and await the material proof before forming judgment as to the cause, the responsibility, and the facts warranting the remedy due. This course necessarily recommended itself from the outset to the executive for only in the light of a dispassionately ascertained certainty could it determine the nature and measure of its full duty to the nation.

The usual procedure followed, as in all cases of casualty or disaster to national vessels of any maritime state. A naval court of inquiry was at once organized composed of officers well qualified by rank and practical experience to discharge the onerous duty imposed upon them. Aided by a strong force of wreckers and divers the court proceeded to make a thorough investigation on the spot, employing every available means for the impartial and exact determination of their uses of the explosion. Its operations have been conducted with the utmost deliberation and judgment, and while independently no source of information was neglected and the fullest opportunity was allowed for a simultaneous investigation by the Spanish authorities.

The findings of the court of inquiry was reached after twenty-three days of continuous labor, on the 21st of March inst., and having been approved on the 22d by the commander-in-chief of the United States naval force on the North Atlantic station, was transmitted to the executive.

It is herewith laid before the congress, together with the voluminous testimony taken before the court, its purport is in brief as follows:

When the Maine arrived at Havana she was conducted by the regular government pilot, Lieut. No. 4, to which ship was moored in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

The state of discipline on board and the condition of her magazine, boilers, coal bunkers and storage compartments are passed in review, with the conclusion that excellent order prevailed and that no indication of any cause for an internal explosion existed in any quarter. At 8 o'clock in the evening of Feb. 15 everything had been reported secure and all was quiet.

At forty minutes past nine o'clock the vessel was suddenly destroyed.

forward. At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two and bent into an angle singular to the angle formed for the outside plating.

This break is about six feet below the surface of the water and about eighty feet above its normal position. In the opinion of the court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship, at about frame 18 and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

The conclusions of the court are: That the loss of the Maine was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any officers or members of her crew.

That the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two magazines, the forward magazine, and that no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

I have directed that the finding of the court of inquiry and the views of this government thereon be communicated to the government of Spain, and that I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two governments.

It was the duty of the executive to advise congress of the result, and in the meantime deliberate consideration is invoked.

—WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Executive Mansion, March 28, 1898.

FINDING OF THE COURT.

The First Explosion Caused by a Mine Under the Ship.

The following is the full text of the report of the court of inquiry:

U. S. S. Iowa, 1st rate, Key West, Fla., Monday, March 21, 1898.—After full and mature consideration of all the testimony before it, the court finds as follows:

1. That the United States battleship Maine arrived in the Harbor of Havana, Cuba, on the 25th day of January, 1898, and was taken to buoy No. 4, in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water, by the regular government pilot, the United States consul-general at Havana had notified the authorities at that place, the previous evening, of the intended arrival of the Maine.

2. The state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent, and all orders and regulations regarding the care and safety of the ship were strictly carried out. All ammunition was stowed away in accordance with instructions, and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled. Nothing was stowed in any of the magazines or shell rooms which was not permitted to be stowed there. The magazines and shell rooms were always locked after having been opened; and after the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in their proper place in the captain's cabin, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 p. m.

3. The temperatures of the magazines and shell rooms were taken daily and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after ten-inch magazine, and that did not explode at the time the Maine was destroyed. The temperatures of the magazines and shell rooms were taken daily and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after ten-inch magazine, and that did not explode at the time the Maine was destroyed.

4. The destruction of the Maine, by the explosion of a mine under the ship, was caused by the explosion of a mine under the ship, which caused the partial explosion of two magazines, the forward magazine, and that no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

5. The court finds that the explosion of the mine under the ship, which caused the partial explosion of two magazines, the forward magazine, and that no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

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surface of the water and about thirty feet above its normal position. In the opinion of the court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame 18 and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

6. The court finds that the loss of the Maine on the occasion named was not in any respect due to fault or neglect on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said vessel.

7. In the opinion of the court the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

8.—The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

W. T. Sampson, Capt. U. S. N., President.

—A. Marx, Lieut. Commander U. S. N. Judge Advocate.

The court having finished the inquiry it was ordered to make, adjourned at 11 a. m. to await the action of the convening authority.

W. T. Sampson, Capt. U. S. N., President.

—A. Marx, Lieut. Commander U. S. N. Judge Advocate.

U. S. flagship New York, March 22, '98, off Key West.

The proceedings and findings of the court of inquiry in the above case are approved.

M. E. Sicard, Rear Admiral, Commander-in-chief of the U. S. naval force on the North Atlantic station.

SPANISH SIDE OF IT.

Synopsis of the Report of Spain's Naval Commission.

Washington, March 30.—A full synopsis of the report of the Spanish naval commission which investigated the destruction of the battleship Maine is here given by the Associated Press. It is taken from a copy of the original report which is now on its way from Havana, the synopsis being cabled in the meantime and placed in the hands of the government. The conclusions reached are directly opposite to those in the report of the court of inquiry submitted to Congress. The synopsis is as follows:

The report contains declarations made by ocular witnesses and experts. From these statements it clearly deduces and proves the absence of all those attendant circumstances which are invariably present on the occasion of the explosion of a torpedo.

The evidence of witnesses comparatively close to the Maine at the moment is that only one explosion occurred; that no column of water was thrown into the air; that no shock to the side of the nearest vessel was felt, nor on land was any vibration noticed, and that no dead fish were found.

The evidence of the senior master of the harbor states there are abundance of fish in the harbor and that is corroborated by other witnesses. The assistant engineer of works states that after the explosion made during the explosion of works in the harbor he always found dead fish.

The divers were unable to examine the bottom of the Maine, which was buried in the mud, but a careful examination of the sides of the vessel, the rents and breaks in which all point outward shows without a doubt that the explosion was not the result of a torpedo.

The report makes clear that owing to the sudden nature of the explosion followed and the absolute respect shown for the extra territorial rights of the Maine, the commission has been prevented from making such an examination of the inside of the vessel as would determine even the hypothesis the internal explosion of the vessel.

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OPPOSED TO DELAY

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE ARE IN OPEN REVOLT.

Propose to Take Steps to Secure Immediate Intervention in Some Form and Recognition of Cuban Independence—Speaker Reed Will Be Notified That a Large Majority Favors the Movement and It Is Believed He Will Yield to Them—President McKinley Will Also Be Informed of the Determined Stand of the Cuban Sympathizers.

Washington, March 31.—The revolt in the house against further delay of action on the Cuban question culminated in a conference of Republican members whose ideas are in accordance with a positive early course. About fifty representatives attended, representing all sections. Representative Hopkins of Illinois, a member of the ways and means committee, presided. Representative Joy of Missouri was secretary. The meeting was called to take steps to secure immediate intervention in some form and the recognition of Cuban independence. It was the first definite step following discussions in the cloak rooms and lobbies since the president's message was submitted, by many members who favor immediate and aggressive action. Up to yesterday afternoon the sentiment was a half-concealed but strong feeling against voting money for Cuban relief unless accompanied by action to stop the war. The meeting was called with a view to accomplishing the unqualified removal of the Spanish troops from Cuba and the prompt armed intervention in the affairs of that island. Late in the afternoon it was decided to call a meeting immediately after adjournment. The word was quietly passed around, but many who are enthusiastically in

favor of notification, though the number present would be sufficiently large by consolidation with the Democratic forces to carry out a programme. It was pointed out that while it was fit that the executive should be given, as he had been, a reasonable time within which to advise, it was exclusively the function of congress to declare war, commence hostilities or take action of that character. The remarks made carried the view that a mere recognition of belligerency was not to be considered for it would not of itself bring a cessation of hostilities, and that intervention, armed and immediate, and recognition of independence only would be considered. Some more conservatively put it, "To intervene, and, if necessary support such action by the prompt dispatch of our land and naval forces to Cuba." After some vigorous speeches denunciatory of Spain, it was decided to defer action until 5 o'clock to-day. The present programme is to present to Speaker Reed evidence that a large majority favors the step, and the Cuban sympathizers believe that once convinced of the numbers enlisted in its support he will yield to them. It is also proposed to communicate their sentiment to President McKinley. The step is expected to bear fruit in important action in the house Thursday.

THE RAGING RIVERS.

The Ohio Subsiding but the Monongahela Is Now a Raging Torrent.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 31.—The river here now is 69.6 feet, a fall of .8 of a foot. The weather is clear with the mercury at 46 and tending downward. From some distance below Cincinnati to the headwaters of the Ohio the river is falling. The condition of the river embarrased railroads as usual. Small boats are running as usual.

Damage Will Reach \$300,000.

Princeton, Ind.—High water is doing great damage to farm property, highways and bridges. The loss will reach over \$300,000. This city is almost shut off from the outside world. The Patoka, White and Wabash rivers are still rising and possibly will for the next thirty-six hours.

PLOT AGAINST THE SULTAN.

Foundation of Recent Outbreak in the Yildiz Palace.

London, March 31.—According to a special dispatch from Bucharest, the outbreak among the Albanian and Kurdish troops in the barracks of the Yildiz palace, Constantinople, during the evening of March 15 was in reality a fight which followed the discovery of a plot to assassinate the sultan of Turkey. It is added that 100 men were killed.

Mules for Sons.

Little Rock, Ark., March 31.—Fifty-one Arkansas mules passed into the possession of the Spanish government here and will be shipped at once to Cuba for the use of the Spanish cavalry. An agent of the Spanish government is in Arkansas buying all the mules obtainable.

Pauly Crushed.

Marshall, Minn., March 31.—A four-year-old son of Frank Smith was badly crushed by the horse-power of a corn sheller.

Bad Blood

is a good thing to be rid of, because bad blood is the breeding place of disfiguring and dangerous diseases. Is your blood bad? You can have good blood, which is pure blood, if you want it. You can be rid of pimples, boils, blotches, sores and ulcers. How? By the use of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the radical remedy for all diseases originating in the blood.

"Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me by my physician as a blood purifier. When I began taking it I had boils all over my body. One bottle cured me."—BONNER CHART, Wesson, Miss.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The man who confesses his ignorance, is on the road to wisdom.

The design of the mace in the house of representatives is borrowed from the emblems of the Roman republic.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA" and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the face-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is "the kind you have always bought," and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M. D.

It is a great accomplishment to know how to make the best of life as it comes.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarella's Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, Druggists refund money.

Hard on Togs.

"Would you buy a wheel suit before you learn to ride?"

"No; unless you feel able to buy another wheel suit after you have learned."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When every shirker becomes a worker, the devil will soon be on the run.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only good medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Millburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

Adversity has sharp teeth.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c. 25 cents a bottle.

The last sudden rise of the Nile was in 1829, when 30,000 persons were drowned.

THE DIFFERENCE.

"They say a man is always nervous when he proposes."

"And a girl is always nervous when she doesn't."—Judge.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

Really Unkind.

"Say, where have you been so long? I haven't seen you for two weeks. Been out of town?"

"No; stopped drinking, that's all."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Kuhn's Rheumatic Cure is guaranteed to cure any case of Rheumatism or we will refund your money. Price, \$1.00 per bottle. Kuhn's Rheumatic Cure Co., 955 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

An English woolen manufacturer has begun making clothes from old ropes.

Society smiles are counterfeit.

Hopeful Words to Childless Women.

The darkest days of husband and wife are when they come to look forward to a childless and desolate old age.

Many a wife has found herself incapable of motherhood owing to some great lack of strength in the organs of generation. Such a condition is nearly always due to long continued neglect of the plainest warnings.

Frequent backache and distressing pains accompanied by offensive discharges and generally by irregular and scanty menstruation, indicate a nerve degeneration of the womb and surrounding organs, that unless speedily checked will result in barrenness.

Read Mrs. Wilson's letter:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—No one could have suffered from female troubles more than I. I had tumors on the womb, my ovaries were diseased, and for fifteen years I was a burden to myself. I was operated upon three different times, with only temporary relief; also tried many doctors. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me by a lady friend, and after taking four bottles I was like a new woman. I had been married nine years, and had no children. I now have a beautiful little girl, and we feel assured she is the result of my taking the Compound.—MAY B. WILSON, 323 Sassafras St., Millville, N. J.

Modern science and past experience have produced nothing so effective in treating diseases of the female organs as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash used according to special directions.

If you know any woman who is suffering and who is unable to secure relief, or who is sorrowful because she believes herself barren, tell her to write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and ask her advice. The thousands of Mrs. Pinkham's cures are all recorded for quick reference, and a reply will be promptly sent wholly without charge, that will direct her what to do.

Mrs. B. BLUM, 4940 San Francisco Ave., St. Louis, Mo., writes:—"It has been my great desire to have a babe. Since taking your medicine my wish is fulfilled."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; A Woman's Remedy for Woman's ills

FREE! WANTED.—All persons looking for a home to join one of the fifteen superior

condominiums in the city of St. Paul, Minn., for sale. The houses are new, and are situated in the best part of the city. The price is \$10,000.00. The houses are situated in the best part of the city. The price is \$10,000.00. The houses are situated in the best part of the city. The price is \$10,000.00.

Apply to the Real Estate Office, 903 Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn.

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SENT TO CONGRESS

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY FORWARDS THE COURT'S REPORT.

On a Brief Message, the President Reviews the Findings of the Court of Inquiry and Asks for It a Careful Consideration—Spain Has Been Notified of the Findings of the Court—The President Does Not Doubt That Spain's Sense of Justice Will Dictate a Course of Action in Keeping With Honor and the Friendly Relations of Both Countries—The Findings of the Court Show That the Maine Was Destroyed by a Mine But Does Not Fix the Responsibility—President Makes No Recommendations to Congress.

Washington, March 28.—The president today sent the following message to congress:

To the Congress of the United States: For some time prior to the visit of the Maine to Havana harbor our consular reports pointed out the advantages to follow from the visit of national ships to the Cuban waters in accomplishing the people to the presence of our flag as the symbol of good will and of our ships in the fulfillment of the mission of protection to American interests, even though no immediate need therefor might exist. Accordingly, on the 24th of January last, after conference with the Spanish minister, in which the renewal of visits of our war vessels to Spanish waters was discussed and accepted, the consular authorities at Madrid and Havana were advised of the purpose of this government to resume friendly naval visits at Cuban ports, and that, in that view, the Maine would forthwith call at the port of Havana. This announcement was received by the Spanish government with appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine, and with notification of intention to return the courtesy by sending Spanish ships to our principal ports of the United States. Meanwhile the Maine entered the port of Havana on the 25th of January, her arrival being marked with no special incident, besides the exchange of customary salutes and ceremonial visits.

The Maine continued in the harbor during the three weeks following her arrival. No appreciable excitement attended her stay. On the contrary, a feeling of relief and confidence followed the resumption of the long interrupted friendly intercourse. So noticeable was this immediate effect of her visit that the consul-general strongly urged that the presence of our ships in Cuban waters should be kept up by retaining the men at Havana, or, in the event of her recall, by sending other vessels there to take her place.

At forty minutes past nine in the evening of the 15th of February the Maine was destroyed by an explosion which wrecked the entire forward part of the ship was utterly wrecked. In this catastrophe two officers and 200 of her crew perished, these who were not killed outright by her explosion being penned between decks by the tangle of wreckage and drowned by the immediate sinking of the hull. Prompt assistance was rendered to the neighboring vessels anchored in the harbor, aid being especially given by the boats of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. and the Ward line steamer City of Washington, which lay not far distant. The wounded were generously cared for by the authorities of Havana, and the bodies of the dead were recovered and buried in a public cemetery in the city. Tributes of grief and sympathy were offered from all official quarters of the island.

The appalling calamity fell upon the people of the country with crushing force for a brief time an intense excitement prevailed, which in a community less just and self-controlled than ours might have led to hasty acts in resentment. This spirit, however, soon gave way to the calmer processes of reason, and to the resolve to investigate the facts and ascertain the material part before forming judgment as to the cause, the responsibility, and, if the facts warranted, the remedy due. This course necessarily recommended itself from the outset to the executive for only in the light of a dispassionately ascertained certainty could it determine the nature and measure of its full duty in the matter.

The usual procedure followed, as in all cases of casualty or disaster to national vessels of any maritime state. A naval court of inquiry was at once organized composed of officers well qualified by rank and practical experience to discharge the onerous duty imposed upon them. Aided by a strong force of wreckers and divers the court proceeded to make a thorough investigation on the spot, employing every available means for the impartial and exact determination of their uses of the explosion. Its operations have been conducted with the utmost deliberation and judgment, and while independently pursued no source of information was neglected and the fullest opportunity was allowed for a simultaneous investigation by the Spanish authorities.

The finding of the court of inquiry was reached after twenty-three days of continuous labor, on the 21st of March inst., and having been approved on the 22d by the commander-in-chief of the United States naval force on the North Atlantic station, was transmitted to the executive.

It is herewith laid before the congress, together with the voluminous testimony taken before the court, its purport is in brief as follows:

When the Maine arrived at Havana she was conducted by the regular government pilot to buoy No. 4, to which she was moored by the main and one-half to six fathoms of water.

The state of discipline on board and the condition of her magazines, boilers, coal bunkers and storage compartments are passed in review, with the conclusion that excellent order prevailed and that no indication of any cause for an internal explosion existed in any quarter. At 8 o'clock in the evening of Feb. 15 everything had been reported secure and all was quiet.

At forty minutes past nine o'clock the vessel was suddenly destroyed. There were two distinct explosions, with a brief interval between them. The first lifted the forward part of the ship very perceptibly; the second, which was more prolonged, is attributed by the court to the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines.

The evidence of the divers establishes that the aft part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the explosion. The forward part was completely demolished.

Blown Up by a Mine. Upon the evidence of concurrent external cause the finding of the court is as follows:

At frame 17 the outer shell of the ship from a point 11½ feet from the middle line of the ship and 6 feet above the keel, when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now about 4 feet above the surface of the water, and therefore about 34 feet above where it would have been the ship sunk uninjured.

The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed "V" shape, the after wing of which, about 15 feet broad and 32 feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 25) is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending

forward. At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two and bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside plates.

This break is about six feet below the surface of the water and about eighty feet above its normal position. In the opinion of the court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship, at about frame 18, and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

The conclusions of the court are: That the loss of the Maine was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any officers or members of her crew.

That the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines; and that no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons. I have directed that the findings of the court of inquiry and the views of this government thereon be communicated to the government of her majesty, the queen, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two governments. It was the duty of the executive to advise the congress of the result, and in the meantime deliberate consideration is invoked.

—WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Executive Mansion, March 28, 1898.

FINDING OF THE COURT.

The First Explosion Caused by a Mine Under the Ship.

The following is the full text of the report of the court of inquiry: U. S. S. Iowa, 1st rate, Key West, Fla., Monday, March 21, 1898. The court of inquiry, composed of all the testimony before it, the court finds as follows:

1. That the United States battleship Maine arrived in the Harbor of Havana, Cuba, on the 25th day of January, 1898, and was taken to buoy No. 4, in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water, by the regular government pilot. The United States consul-general at Havana had notified the authorities at that place, the previous evening, of the intended arrival of the Maine.

2. The state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent, and all orders and regulations in regard to the care and safety of the ship were strictly carried out. All ammunition was stowed away in accordance with instructions, and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled. Nothing was stowed in any one of the magazines or shell rooms which was not permitted to be stowed there. The magazines and shell rooms were always locked after having been opened, and after the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in their proper place in the captain's cabin, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 p. m.

The temperatures of the magazines and shell rooms were taken daily and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after ten-inch magazine, and that did not explode at the time the Maine was destroyed. The torpedo war heads were all stored in the after part of the ship under the ward room, and neither officers nor enlisted men participated in the destruction of the Maine.

The gun cotton primers and instantons were stored in the cabin aft and remote from the scene of the explosion. The waste was carefully looked after on board the Maine to obviate danger. Special orders in regard to this had been given by the commanding officer. Varinishes, dry-batteries, alcohol and other combustibles of this nature were stowed on or above the main deck and could not have had anything to do with the

destruction of the Maine. The medical stores were stowed aft under the ward room and remote from the zone of the explosion. No dangerous stores of any kind were stowed below in any of the other store rooms.

The coal bunkers were inspected. Of those bunkers adjoining the forward magazines and shell rooms four were empty, namely B 3, B 4, B 5, B 6. "A 15" had been in use that day and "A 16" was full of coal. This coal had been carefully inspected before receiving it on board. The bunker in which it was stowed was accessible on three sides at all times, and the fourth side at this time on account of bunkers "B 4" and "B 6" being empty. This bunker "A 16" had been inspected that day by the engineer officer on duty.

The fire alarms in the bunkers were in working order, and there had never been a case of spontaneous combustion of coal on board the Maine.

The two after boilers of the ship were in use at the time of the disaster, but for auxiliary purposes only with a comparatively low pressure of steam, and being tended by a reliable watch. These boilers could not have caused the explosion of the ship. The four forward boilers have since been found by the divers and are in a fair condition.

On the night of the destruction of the Maine everything had been reported secure for the night, at 8 p. m., by reliable persons, through the proper authorities, to the commanding officer. At the time the Maine was destroyed the ship was quiet, and therefore least liable to accident caused by movements from those on board.

The destruction of the Maine occurred at 9:40 p. m., on the 15th day of February, 1898, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, being at the time moored in the same buoy to which she had been taken upon her arrival.

There were two explosions of distinctly different character, with a very short but distinct interval between them, and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion.

The first explosion was more in the nature of a report, like that of a gun, while the second explosion was more open, prolonged, and of greater volume.

The second explosion was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

Condition of the Wreck.

4. The evidence bearing on this, being principally obtained from divers, did not enable the court to form a definite conclusion as to the condition of the wreck, although it was established that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part.

The following facts in regard to the forward part of the ship are, however, established by the testimony: That portion of the port side of the protective deck, which extends from about frame 20 to about frame 41, was blown up aft and over to port. The main deck from about frame 20 to about frame 41 was blown up aft and slightly over to starboard, folding the forward part of the middle superstructure over and on top of the after part. This was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

At frame 17, the outer shell of the ship, from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water, and therefore about 34 feet above where it would have been the ship sunk uninjured.

The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed "V" shape, the after wing of which, about 15 feet broad and 32 feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 25) is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending

surface of the water and about thirty feet above its normal position. In the opinion of the court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame 18 and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

Blown Up by a Mine.

6. The court finds that the loss of the Maine on the occasion named was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said vessel.

7. In the opinion of the court the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

8.—The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

W. T. Sampson, Capt. U. S. N., President.

—A. Marix, Lieut. Commander U. S. N. Judge Advocate.

The court having finished the inquiry it was ordered to make, adjourned at 11 a. m., to await the action of the convening authority.

W. T. Sampson, Capt. U. S. N., President.

—A. Marix, Lieut. Commander U. S. N. Judge Advocate.

U. S. S. flagship New York, March 22, '98, off Key West.

The proceedings and findings of the court of inquiry in the above case are approved.

M. E. Seward, Rear Admiral, Commander in Chief of the U. S. naval force on the North Atlantic station.

SPANISH SIDE OF IT.

Synopsis of the Report of Spain's Naval Commission.

Washington, March 30.—A full synopsis of the report of the Spanish naval commission which investigated the destruction of the battleship Maine is here given by the Associated Press. It is taken from a copy of the original report which is now on its way from Havana, the synopsis being cabled in the meantime and placed in the hands of the government. The conclusions reached are directly opposite to those in the report of the court of inquiry submitted to Congress. The synopsis is as follows:

The report contains declarations made by ocular witnesses and experts. From these statements it clearly deduces and proves the absence of all those attendant circumstances which are invariably present on the occasion of the explosion of a torpedo.

The evidence of witnesses comparatively close to the Maine at the moment is that only one explosion occurred; that a column of water was thrown into the air; that no shock to the side of the nearest vessel was felt, nor on land was any vibration noticed, and that no dead fish were found.

The evidence of the senior master of the harbor states there are abundance of fish in the harbor and that is corroborated by other witnesses. The assistant engineer of works states that after the explosion made during the execution of works in the harbor he always found dead fish.

The divers were unable to examine the bottom of the Maine, which was buried in the sand, but it is clearly given by the sides of the vessel, the rents and breaks in which all point outward shows without a doubt that the explosion was from the inside. A minute examination of the bottom of the harbor around the vessel shows absolutely no sign of the action of a torpedo, and the judge advocate of the commission can find no precedent for the explosion of the storage magazine of a vessel by a torpedo.

The report makes clear that owing to the special nature of the proceedings followed and the absolute respect shown for the extra territorial rights of the Maine, the commission has been prevented from making such an examination of the inside of the vessel as would determine even the hypothesis the internal origin of the accident. This is to be attributed to the regrettable refusal to permit of the necessary co-operation of the Spanish commission by which the commander and crew of the Maine and the different commanders commissioned to investigate the cause of the accident and later on with those employed in salvage work.

The report finishes by stating that an examination of the inside and outside of the Maine as soon as such examination may be possible as also of the bottom where the vessel rests, will prove that, supposing the remains of the wreck do not to be totally or partially altered in the process of extraction, the explosion was undoubtedly due to some interior cause.

BODY GUARD FOR LEE.

Offered By Congress, but Courteously Declined.

New York, March 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: Secretary General Congo asked Consul General Lee to permit him to furnish him with a personal body guard. Gen. Lee declined this offer, and Gen. Congo contented himself with increasing the detail of plain-clothes detectives, which for weeks have kept a careful eye on Gen. Lee at all times, with a view to his protection. Gen. Lee goes about the city. Consul General Lee, believing that a serious crisis in affairs is likely to occur at any moment, is now preparing a revised list of all Americans now in Havana, together with their addresses, so that, in case of emergency they may be communicated with at short notice. There is an extra guard now around the American consulate.

A \$600,000 DEBT.

How General Manager Loper Stands to the People's Bank.

Philadelphia, March 30.—Richard F. Loper vice president and general manager of the Guarantees Finance company, was placed under arrest, charged with conspiracy to defraud the People's bank. The warrant, which was sworn out by Albert Tabor, receiving teller at the People's bank, charges that when the bank closed its doors on March 25, Loper was indebted to that institution to the extent of \$600,000, for which he had given securities that were actually worthless. Cashier John S. Hopkins, of the People's bank, committed suicide Thursday morning, March 24, after he had learned that application had been made for a receiver for the Guarantees company.

USE FORCE TO FEED.

Chicago Ministers Are in Favor of Armed Intervention.

Chicago, March 30.—The Methodist and Congregational ministers of Chicago went on record at their regular weekly meeting in regard to the trouble between the United States and Spain. In each case resolutions were adopted favoring immediate intervention in behalf of the starving Cubans and favoring the use of force if necessary in supplying them with food. The president's course in regard to the matter was heartily commended at each meeting.

OPPOSED TO DELAY

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE ARE IN OPEN REVOLT.

Propose to Take Steps to Secure Immediate Intervention in Some Form and Recognition of Cuban Independence—Speaker Reed Will Be Notified That a Large Majority Favors the Movement and It Is Believed He Will Yield to Them—President McKinley Will Also Be Informed of the Determined Stand of the Cuban Sympathizers.

Washington, March 31.—The revolt in the house against further delay of action on the Cuban question culminated in a conference of Republican members whose ideas are in accordance with a positive early course. About fifty representatives attended, representing all sections. Representative Hopkins of Illinois, a member of the ways and means committee, presided. Representative Joy of Missouri was secretary. The meeting was called to take steps to secure immediate intervention in some form and the recognition of Cuban independence. It was the first definite step following discussions in the cloak rooms and lobbies since the president's message was submitted, by many members who favor immediate and aggressive action. Up to yesterday afternoon the sentiment was a half-concealed but strong feeling against voting money for Cuban relief unless accompanied by action to stop the war. The meeting was called with a view to accomplishing the unqualified removal of the Spanish troops from Cuba and the prompt armed intervention in the affairs of that island. Late in the afternoon it was decided to call a meeting immediately after adjournment. The word was quietly passed around, but many who are enthusiastically in

Favor of Intervention

failed of notification, though the number present would be sufficiently large by consolidation with the Democratic forces to carry out a programme. It was pointed out that while it was fit that the executive should be given, as he had been, a reasonable time within which to advise, it was exclusively the function of congress to declare war, commence hostilities or take action of that character. The remarks made carried the view that a mere recognition of belligerency was not to be considered for it would not of itself bring a cessation of hostilities, and that intervention, armed and immediate, and recognition of independence only would be considered. Some more conservatively put it, "To intervene, and, if necessary support such action by the prompt dispatch of our land and naval forces to Cuba." After some vigorous speeches denunciatory of Spain, it was decided to defer action until 5 o'clock to-day. The present programme is to present to Speaker Reed evidence that a large majority favors the step, and the Cuban sympathizers believe that once convinced of the numbers enlisted in its support he will yield to them. It is also proposed to communicate their sentiment to President McKinley. The step is expected to bear fruit in important action in the house Thursday.

Denials Information.

Washington, March 31.—Representative Lewis of Washington introduced in the house a resolution asking information of the president as to what he communicated to the Spanish government as the views of the government of the United States upon the court of inquiry on the destruction of the Maine, and asking that such information be communicated to congress at once.

THE RAGING RIVERS.

The Ohio Subsidizing but the Monongahela Is Now a Raging Torrent. Cincinnati, Ohio, March 31.—The river here now is 60½ feet, a fall of 8 of a foot. The weather is clear with the mercury at 46 and tending downward. From some distance below Cincinnati to the headwaters of the Ohio the river is falling. The condition of the few embarrassed railroads is about normal. Small boats are running as usual.

Pittsburg—Another flood is sweeping toward Pittsburg, and this time it is coming out of the Monongahela river. Extremely heavy rains fell at the headwaters of that stream. Heavy rains are reported on the Allegheny also. The small streams running into the Monongahela are out of their banks. Merchants and householders have been cautioned to prepare for a 22-foot stage, which is the danger line.

Damage Will Reach \$300,000.

Princeton, Ind.—High water is doing great damage to farm property, highways and bridges. The loss will reach over \$300,000. This city is almost shut off from the outside world. The Patoka, White and Wabash rivers are still rising and possibly will for the next thirty-six hours.

PLOT AGAINST THE SULTAN.

Foundation of Recent Outbreak in the Yildiz Palace.

London, March 31.—According to a special dispatch from Bucharest, the outbreak among the Albanian and Kurdish troops in the barracks of the Yildiz palace, Constantinople, during the evening of March 15 was in reality a fight which followed the discovery of a plot to assassinate the sultan of Turkey. It is added that 100 men were killed.

Mules for Sonin.

Little Rock, Ark., March 31.—Fifty-one Arkansas mules passed into the possession of the Spanish government here and will be shipped at once to Cuba for the use of the Spanish cavalry. An agent of the Spanish government is in Arkansas buying all the mules obtainable.

Pauly Crushed.

Marshall, Minn., March 31.—A four-year-old son of Frank Smith was badly crushed by the horse-power of a corn sheller.

Bad Blood

is a good thing to be rid of, because bad blood is the breeding place of disfiguring and dangerous diseases. Is your blood bad? You can have good blood, which is pure blood, if you want it. You can be rid of pimples, boils, blotches, sores and ulcers. How? By the use of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the radical remedy for all diseases originating in the blood.

"Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me by my physician as a blood purifier. When I began taking it I had boils all over my body. One bottle cured me." BONNER CRAFT, Wesson, Miss.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The man who confesses his ignorance, is on the road to wisdom.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the name that has borne and does now bear the face-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is "the kind you have always bought," and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M. D.

It is a great accomplishment to know how to make the best of life as it comes.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarella's Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Hard on Togs.

"Would you buy a wheel suit before you learn to ride?"

"No; unless you feel able to buy another wheel suit after you have learned."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When every shirker becomes a worker, the devil will soon be on the run.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Millburn, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

Adversity has sharp teeth.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

The last sudden rise of the Nile was in 1829, when 30,000 persons were drowned.

The Difference.

"They say a man is always nervous when he proposes."

"And a girl is always nervous when he doesn't."—Judge.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$4.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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"They say a man is always nervous when he proposes."

"And a girl is always nervous when he doesn't."—Judge.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$4.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The last sudden

The Brainerd Dispatch.

N. H. INGERSOLL. F. W. WIELAND.
INGERSOLL & WIELAND.

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All resolutions of respect, card of thanks, and matter of similar character, will be charged for at the uniform rate of Three (3) Cents per line for every insertion.

H. C. STIVERS, Journal.
INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Dispatch.
A. J. HALSTED, Tribune.
Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 1, 1898.

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Yours Respectfully,
A. L. HOFFMAN.
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"That all woman, of whatever age, rank, profession or degree, whether virgins, maids or widows, that shall, from after the passing of this act, impose upon and betray into matrimony any of the male subjects, by scents, paints, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes or bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty of the laws now in force against witchcraft, sorcery and such like misdemeanors, and that the marriage, upon conviction shall stand null and void."

Hoffman's second store will buy your furniture, trade you new goods for old or sell you complete house-keeping outfits on installments.

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I have sold my grocery stock and business to S. & J. W. Koop, all those who are indebted to me are requested to call at Keene & McFadden's insurance office and settle their accounts.

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All colds are tainted with grip, when grip prevails. "77" breaks up grip and colds that "hang on!" 25c. all druggists.

The battleships of the United States navy are being painted black as that color is not as conspicuous and does not make as good a mark to shoot at as white.

General Repair Shop

T. A. MARTIN, Proprietor.

Constructing and Repairing Bicycles a Specialty.

Bicycle Material, Supplies and Extras of Every Description For Sale.

We do enameling and guarantee our work to be first-class. We also do General Repairing of all descriptions and have the facilities to turn work out in short order, and to your entire satisfaction.

6th St. North, Next Door to Old Roller Rink.

Read This!

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Miss Willard is called the "Uncrowned Queen of America." Her place in the history of Reform and Philanthropy will make this book a home book for America. It should be in every American home.

Sold on subscription only. Call at PALACE HOTEL and examine book and leave your order.

Mrs. R. M. Carlton, Agent.

The Song of the Customer.

We don't want to buy at your place,
We don't want to trade there any more;
You'll be sorry when you see us
Going to some other store;
You can't sell us any stale goods,
We have opened wide our eyes;
We don't want to trade at your store,
'Cause you do not advertise.

Who Told You?

Walker is putting on lots of style for a new town. Chase & Holden charge fifteen cents a glass for whiskey at the Pameda hotel bar.—Brainerd Journal.

And it's mighty poor stuff at that.—Aitkin Age.

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Are you sure it wasn't a St. Cloud man that wanted the half car load? They usually expect the whole thing.

The Land of Christ.

Under this title, the Passenger Department of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railroad has issued a splendid series of views, made by the half-tone process from photographs taken in the Holy Land. The subjects embrace people, scenery and cities, as they exist today in that famous country. The work is published in twelve parts, each containing from twelve to fifteen views. Each picture is fully explained by descriptive reading matter. A sample part will be sent to any address on receipt of two cents in postage, and the complete set will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of ninety-five cents. Postage stamps will not be received for the full set, but remittance must be made to the undersigned by draft, postal order, express money order, or registered letter. This is a rare chance to secure more than two hundred views of the Land of Christ for less than one dollar. Address

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First-class Workmen.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JAS. WICKHAM, Prop.

Blankets and Lap-robes



A HUMANE MAN looks after the comfort of his dumb but intelligent servants. We want to aid you in this direction, and so offer for your examination a fine line of horse blankets and lap robes. That we have everything else in the way of harness and horse accessories goes without saying.

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To the Public!

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Our Prices are Always Right.

Thanking the public for favors in the past, and soliciting a continuance of their confidence in our business methods, we remain,

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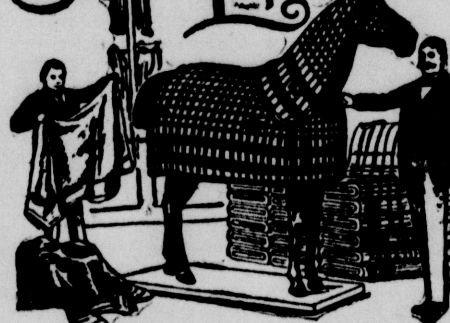
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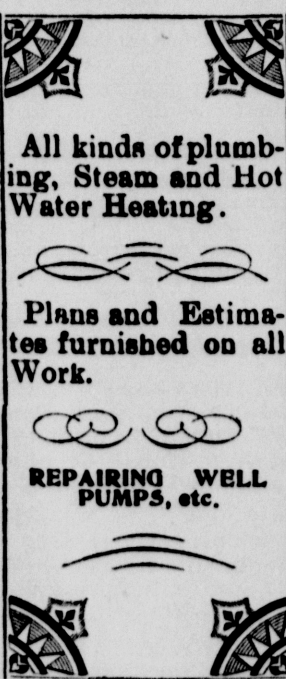
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GET OUR

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Rooms 5, 7 and 9, Sleeper Block.

Probate Notice.
OF MINNESOTA,
County of Crow Wing.
In re: Estate of William S. Brock,
Deceased.
Received and filed the petition of Thomas
Brock, of Brainerd, representing, among
things, that William S. Brock was late of
Minnesota, on the 7th day of April, A. D.
1898, at Brainerd, Minnesota, and being a
resident of this County at the time of his death,
and that the said petitioner is a creditor
of said deceased, and praying that administration
of the estate be to him granted.
It is ordered, That said petition be heard before
Court on the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1898,
at 10 o'clock a. m., at Brainerd, in said County
of Brainerd.
I hereby certify that notice thereof be given
to all persons interested in said estate, and to all persons
interested, by publishing this order once in each
of three successive weeks prior to said day
afore said, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly
paper printed and published at Brainerd in
said County.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County
at Brainerd the 3d day of March, A. D.
1898.
By the Court,
MILTON McFADDEN,
Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice.
OF MINNESOTA,
County of Crow Wing.
In re: Estate of David F. Sexton,
Deceased.
Received and filed the petition of Josiah
Sexton and G. H. Young, executors of estate of
said deceased, among other things, that
David F. Sexton late of Rutland County, Ver-
mont, died testate, and being a resident of
said County at the time of his death, leaving
real estate and chattels within this County,
and that the said petitioners are executors of the
estate of said deceased, and praying that letters of
administration with the Will annexed of said Es-
tate be to Geo. A. Keene granted.
It is ordered, That said petition be heard before
Court on Monday the 28th day of March, A. D.
1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court house in
said County.
I hereby certify that notice thereof be given to
all persons interested in said estate, and to all persons
interested, by publishing this order once in each
of three successive weeks prior to said day
afore said, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly
paper printed and published at Brainerd,
said County.

ated at Brainerd, Minnesota, the 28th day of
January A. D. 1898.
By the Court,
MILTON McFADDEN,
Judge of Probate.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims.
OF MINNESOTA,
County of Crow Wing.
District Court, 15th Judicial District.
In re: Matter of Receivership of William P.
Buckley, Insolvent.
At special term, March 17th, 1898.
Appearing in the court, by satisfactory proof
of the filing of the above entitled matter, that P. J.
Murphy has duly entered upon the discharge of
his duties as receiver of said William P. Buckley,
and has filed his bond herein, as required by law,
and on application of said P. J. Murphy, it is
ordered, That all persons who have claims
against the said William P. Buckley existing
on the 8th day of February, 1898, present the
same duly verified with proof thereof, to said P.
Murphy, at Brainerd, Crow Wing Co., Minne-
sota, on or before the 20th day of May, 1898, for
allowance.

G. W. HOLLAND,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that by order of said
court, the undersigned, receiver of said insolvent
estate, will sell to the highest bidder for
cash, the notes, with the mortgages securing the
same, belonging to said estate, a full description
whereof may be had by referring to the inventory
filed in said matter, at the office of W. A. Clem-
ens, in the City of Brainerd, in said County, on
the 18th day of April, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m.
Dated March 15th, 1898.
CHARLES H. PAINE,
Receiver.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.
WHEREAS, Default has been made in the con-
ditions of a certain mortgage executed by Peter
Olson and Margaret Olson his wife, to the New
York Mortgage Loan Company of Minneap-
olis, Minn., dated February 1st 1898 and recorded
in the registry of Deeds of Crow Wing County,
Minnesota, on February 15th 1898, at 9 o'clock A.
M. in book E of Mortgages on page 433 which
mortgage was assigned by said Peter Olson to Ed-
ward Aldrich by writing, dated March 6th 1898 and
recorded in said registry of deeds March 8th, 1898,
a book K of Mortgages on page 268 and assigned
by said Edward Aldrich to Samuel P. Cook by
writing, dated March 19th, 1897 and recorded in
said registry of deeds March 23, 1897, in book K
of mortgages page 554, and there is claimed to be
in said mortgage by said Samuel P. Cook, who
is now the owner of the debt secured thereby,
the sum of four hundred thirty five dollars, and
in action or proceeding at law or otherwise has
been commenced to collect said amount or any
part thereof.
Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given that
said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the
mortgaged premises as therein provided at public
auction by the sheriff of said Crow Wing County
at the front door of the court house on the 9th day
of May, 1898 at 10 o'clock A. M. to satisfy as far
as possible the debt secured by said mortgage and
the costs of foreclosure including \$25 attorneys
fees. The premises described in said mortgage
and so to be sold are the east half of the west two
thirds of the southeast quarter of block one hun-
dred fifty nine in the Town of Brainerd according
to the plat thereof of record in said registry of
deeds.
Dated March 4th, 1898.
SAMUEL P. COOK,
Assignee of Mortgage.

LUM, NEFF & HARTLEY,
Attorneys, Duluth, Minn.

ARE YOU SICK? If so
you need the services of the best
physician to be obtained.
I have effected more cures
of Private Diseases in both
men and women than any
office in the Northwest.
My remedies are unknown to
other physicians and I
can guarantee a cure of every
case I undertake. Write for symptom blank.
DR. W. A. MANN,
251-253-255 Nicollet Avenue,
P. O. Box 105, Minneapolis, Minn.

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7th St. between Front and Laurel.
GENERAL REPAIRING.
Brainerd & Northern
MINNESOTA RY.
TIME CARD.
Trains Arrive at and Depart from the
Northern Pacific Depot.
GOING NORTH.
P. M.
1:30.....lv-Brainerd-ar.....10:30
1:40.....lv-Hubert-ar.....9:45
1:50.....lv-Pine River-ar.....8:50
2:00.....lv-Backus-ar.....8:05
2:10.....lv-Lothrop-ar.....7:20
2:20.....lv-Walker-ar.....6:35
E. H. HOAK, Supt.

EVERY BRIDE
and wife should know about the pre-
paration that for half a century has
been helping expectant mothers bring
little ones into the world without
danger and the hundred and one
discomforts and distractions
incident to child-birth. It
is applied externally, which
is the only way to get relief.
Medicines taken internally
will not help and may
result in harm.

Mother's Friend
fits and prepares every
organ, muscle and
part of the body for
the critical hour. It
robs child-birth of its
tortures and pains.
Baby's coming is made
quick and easy. Its
action is doubly bene-
ficial if used during the whole
period of pregnancy.
\$1 per bottle at all drug stores, or
sent by mail on receipt of price.

BOOKS FREE, containing valuable infor-
mation to all women, will be sent to any
address upon application by

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2 to 4 and 7 to 8:30 P. M.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, Rooms 1 and 2, Bank Block
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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
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St. Paul
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Minneapolis
TO
CHICAGO.
Electric Lighted and Steam Heated.

The Spelling Contests.
The following is the result of the
sixteen spelling contests in the city
schools:
First contest, A8—Jennie Paine's
room first, T. C. Blewitt's room second,
Luella Wood's room lowest.
Second contest, B6—T. C. Blewitt's
room first, Randolpha Moulton's room
second.
Third contest, A7—Jennie Paine's
room first, Earl Mallory's room second,
Randolpha Moulton's room lowest.
Fourth contest, B7—Earl Mallory's
room and Rose Arnold's room are a
tie.
Fifth contest, A6—Rose Arnold's
room first, Augusta Damm's room
second, Ethel Fulton's room lowest.
Sixth contest, B6—Bess Mulrine's
room and Belle McKay's room a tie
for first, Ethel Fulton's room second,
Augusta Damm's room lowest.
Seventh contest, A5—Bess Mulrine's
room and Belle McKay's room a tie
for first, Belle McKay's room second,
Eighth contest, B5—Irene Lowey's
room first, Amy Lowey's room second,
Daisy Badeaux's room third, Lulu
White's room lowest.
Ninth contest, A4—Henrietta
Thompson's room and Marrilla Ful-
ler's room a tie for first, Lulu White's
room second, Daisy Badeaux's room
third.
Tenth contest, B4—Marrilla Ful-
ler's room and Amy Lowey's room a
tie for first, Henrietta Thompson's
room second, Lizzie Miller's room
lowest.
Eleventh contest, A3—Olive Knev-
ett's room first, Belle Curry's room
and Inez Eastman's room a tie for
second, Catharine Gallagher's room
third, Lizzie Miller's room lowest.
Twelfth contest, B3—Lena Mix's
room, Inez Eastman's room and Olive
Knevet's room tie for first.
Thirteenth contest, A2—Lizzie
Sommers's room and Flora Halsted's
room a tie for first, Lena Mix's room
second, Alice Hurley's room third,
Catherine Gallagher's room lowest.
Fourteenth contest, B2—Nellie
Merritt's room first, Flora Halsted's
room, Lizzie Sommers's room and
Alice Hurley's room tie for second,
Catherine Gallagher's room lowest.
Fifteenth contest, A1—Nellie Mer-
ritt's room and Maggie Sommers's
room tie for first, Minnie Merritt's
room second, Caroline Rich's room
third, Emily Murphy's room fourth,
Anna Fuller's room fifth.
Sixteenth contest, B1—Minnie Mer-
ritt's room first, Maggie Sommers's
room second, Caroline Rich's room
and Emily Murphy's room tie for
third, Anna Fuller's room lowest.

Kettle rendered lard three pounds
for 25 cents at Bane & Bane's.

WALKER NEWS NOTES.
From the Pilot.
The piling for the new village dock
has been completed.
Messrs. O. and C. Steele, two of the
progressive farmers of Pillager, were
Walker visitors this week.

The Aitkin Age wants T. J. Nary
nominated as a member of the legis-
lature from this district. If this gen-
tleman can be induced to run, his
election is a foregone conclusion.

Dr. J. L. Camp came up from
Brainerd on Monday night and re-
mained until Wednesday morning.
The genial doctor was settling up
some affairs connected with the hos-
pital here.

Hon. J. N. Nevers and wife and Miss
Vera came up from Brainerd on Mon-
day and remained for the banquet. It
is always a pleasure to have this
pleasant family in our midst and we
trust that the time is not far distant
when they will become permanent
residents of Walker.

S. F. Alderman and Postmaster
Johnson came up from Brainerd on
Saturday. Mr. Alderman always has
his very excellent baritone voice with
him and upon the request of the ladies
of the Pameda, favored them with
some excellent singing. He succeed-
ed in getting Mr. Johnson to deliver
several recitations, among which was
his celebrated stump speech. Come
again, gentlemen, and stay longer.

Notice.
To holders of Crow Wing County
orders—All orders on the county poor
fund registered on or before May 2,
1895, and all orders on the general
county fund registered on or before
September 30, 1896, are called for
payment, and interest will cease 30
days from this date.
Brainerd, March 25, 1898.
JNO. T. FRATER,
Co. Treasurer.

For Sale.
A first-class, up-right Singer piano,
New. Worth \$250, will sell for \$180,
cash or on time. Apply to J. W.
Blake, P. O. box 1802, Brainerd.

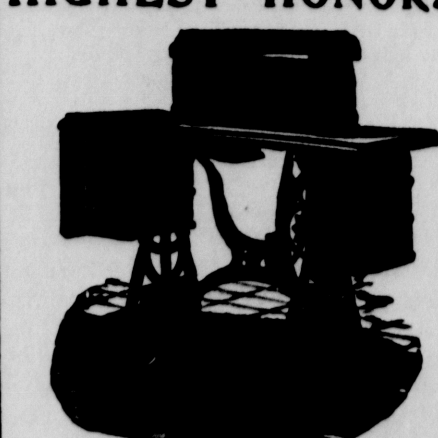
COTTON CHOPPER.
Machine Invented by an Alabama Planter
Saves Much Labor.
Captain D. A. Yarborough, a wealthy
planter near Athens, Ala., has invented
a machine which he claims will revolu-
tionize the cotton growing industry. It
is a cotton chopper. The machine was
set up in his plantation last year as an
experiment and did such good work
that Captain Yarborough decided to
start manufacturing it.
The invention was the work of neces-
sity, caused by a strike among Captain
Yarborough's negro farmhands in the
middle of the picking season. The chop-
per does the work of from 10 to 15
hands, chopping 15 to 20 acres of cot-
ton per day and leaving the soil in
much better tillable condition than if
done by hand. The construction of the
machine is so simple that any country
blacksmith or woodworker can build
one.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FIRE ON A FLYING TRAIN.
Wild Ride of a Baggage Man on a Penn-
sylvania Passenger.
The baggage man on Pennsylvania
passenger train No. 6, which is due at
Lima, O., at 8:30 a. m., had a narrow
escape recently from being cremated in
his car. The baggage car caught fire
from the inside, and before it was no-
ticed by the baggage man the cord run-
ning to the engine had been burned,
and the engineer could not be signaled
to stop the train.
The flames were beyond control, and
the baggage man saw his only hope was
to hang to the outside of the car until
the next station was reached. This he
did, but it was 25 miles to the stop,
and when it was finally reached his
strength was almost exhausted. The
car was cut off and totally destroyed.—
Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

They Will Retire.
Where will those world famed fight-
ers, Fitzsimmons, Corbett, McCoy et al.
be when the call to arms is sounded?—
Denver Post.

P. J. MURPHY,
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE.
Successor to R. G. VALLENTYNE.
City and Farm Insurance.
Real Estate Sold on Commission.
RENTS HOUSES,
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HIGHEST HONORS.

THE WORLD'S BEST
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Built thorough throughout. Rapid, noise-
less, handsome and durable. Light and
easy running. No other ever equalled it.
No other ever will. The same guarantees
superiority. Experience has shown that the
Domestic is the cheapest to buy. It will
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the simplicity of the working parts and the
many excellent and original improvements.

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BEST MEATS,
LOWEST PRICES.
We aim to please our customers and give
them entire satisfaction in all respects.
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For
Coughs,
Croup,
Hoarseness,
La Grippe,
Asthma,
Bronchitis,
Consumption,
TAKE....
Foley's
Honey
and
Tar
IT IS THE
GREAT THROAT AND
LUNG REMEDY.

FOR SALE BY M. K. SWARTZ, DRUGGIST.

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Hardware and Tinware!
Guns and
Ammunition.
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Shop and
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Promptly Attended to.
Builder's Hardware.
Sash, Doors,
Mouldings, Nails,
Glass, Paper,
Oils, Paint, Varnishes,
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13—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....25
14—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....25
15—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.....25
16—Whooping-Cough.....25
17—Kidney Diseases.....25
18—Nervous Debility.....1.00
19—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.....25
20—Grip, Hay Fever.....25
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6—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....25
7—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo.....25
8—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.....25
9—Suppressed or Painful Periods.....25
10—Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....25
11—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....25
12—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.....25
13—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....25
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CHAPTER XVII.—(CONTINUED).

"Let me do it, and save you the trouble!"

"No, no, no! I cannot. I must still live on, and keep the dreadful secret. O, would that I had died before I yielded to that horrible temptation!"

"You made your own bed!" he said, coarsely. "It doesn't lie easy."

"No, I have no one to blame. I risked everything upon a single die, and lost all!"

"And that was rather a lucky day for me that curiosity to see the bride led me to climb the locust tree just under this window, and I saw—"

"Hush!" she cried, fearfully. "The walls have ears sometimes."

The backs of the couple were turned to Helen; she slipped noiselessly from her concealment, and locked the room door, and put the key in her pocket. Then she glided to the window, and placed her back against it, thus confronting the man and woman.

"You just remarked that walls have ears," she said, quietly. "I agree with you. These have a pair of them."

"Who are you?" cried the man, springing to his feet, and looking at her. "The devil!"

"No, thank you. My name is Helen Fulton. No relation to your friend."

He strode toward the window.

"Let me pass here right quickly, or take the consequences!" he said, with brutal determination.

She drew herself up proudly, and her voice was cuttingly firm as his own.

"You do not pass here until you come to my terms."

"Well, I like your pluck! If I was in want of a wife, I'd honor you with my proposals. What are your terms?"

"You must tell me all you know about the murder of Marina Trenholme!"

"Which I will not do!"

"Very well. Then you can stay here until morning, and I will summon some of the family to make you come to terms. I would speak to them to-night, but I never like to disturb people after they are at bed. It is apt to make them ill-tempered."

"Confound you! Will you stand aside!"

"Not if I know it."

With an oath he sprang upon her. Quick as thought she lifted her right hand, in which she held the loaded pistol.

"An inch nearer," she said, coolly, "and I will blow your brains out! I am sorry to be impolite to a gentleman, but you force me to it!"

The ruffian recoiled. He saw the steady determination in her eye, and knew that he might expect no mercy.

Imogene had sunk to the floor on the first appearance of Helen, and crouched there, staring at vacancy, her rich dress sweeping over the bloody stain on the carpet. She seemed incapable of speech or motion.

"One or the other of you murdered Marina Trenholme," said Helen, speaking in a low, clear voice, "and I will know which. The innocent shall not suffer for the guilty, if it is in my power to prevent it. I want to save Lynde Graham. I am disposed to be gracious with you both. I want your written confession—both of you—in regard to this thing. That is all I ask. It is now the fifteenth of June—ten days to the execution. I will give you eight days in which to escape. Give me what I ask for, and I promise you faithfully I will not show the paper to any living being until just in time to save him from the gallows."

"I will be caught in no such trap," hissed the man. "Get out of my way, you little she devil. I'll show you how to use a pistol!" And he seized the weapon by the muzzle, with the intention of wrenching it from her grasp.

But he had not reckoned on the strength in that right arm, and in the struggle it was discharged, and the ball passed into his breast just above the heart.

"I'm done for!" he cried with an oath, and fell to the floor.

Imogene sprang up, and darted toward the window, but Helen was on the alert, and divined her intention instantly. She caught her firmly by the arm, and held her fast.

The noise of the pistol had alarmed the whole household, and they came rushing to the spot.

"Open the door!" thundered Ralph Trenholme, from without.

"You must burst it in," said Helen.

He put his shoulder against it, and broke the lock instantly. The whole party rushed into the room. St. Cyril's quick eye fell first on the wounded man.

"John Rudolph!" he exclaimed. "The abductor of my sister!"

Imogene turned toward the intruders, her face absolutely livid, her eyes wild as those of a maniac. Ralph put a strong arm around her shoulders and held her quiet. There was something infinitely terrible in the face of this man. Helen lifted up the face of Rudolph.

"Speak quickly," she said. "You will gain nothing now by concealment."

"Am I dying?" he asked, anxiously. "I think so. Speak on. But first let me ask, Mr. Trenholme, is there a magistrate present?"

"I am one," said Ralph's friend, Mr. Brunell, who was stopping there for the night.

"Very well then. Give this gentleman the oath. I can testify that he has no conscientious scruples to prevent him from swearing."

It was done, and Rudolph proceeded to speak:

"It is hardly fair to force things out of a fellow in this way, but I suppose there's no help for it. There's too many against me! This girl is the very devil herself."

"I have once before informed you, sir, that I am Miss Fulton, and in no way a relative of the person you mention."

"O, have it your own way! but I'm sure I don't understand how you came to guess at what has puzzled so many older heads. I've been a hard case. I don't deny it. It was all owing to the way I had to struggle up. Everybody was willing to give me a kick because I happened to be the child of poverty and of disgrace. I stole the child of Mrs. St. Cyril, partly from motives of revenge, and partly because I hoped to get money from its father by it. I'm not going to give a history of my doings, so don't get impatient. It seems a little necessary that I should speak of that child, seeing as it was she that was murdered. The ship that we came to this country in was wrecked, and people hereabouts thought that the little girl was the sole survivor. I know better, because I myself escaped. It did not suit my purpose, however, to let the fact be known. I had my own plans, which I shall not now divulge. The time for me to work is past, and I will not tell you what I meant to do if my life had been lengthened. I found that the child had a good home, and for the present, then, I was satisfied. After awhile I returned to Europe, and saw Mrs. St. Cyril. But she had no money with which to purchase my secret. I then sought the father of the child, but he refused to listen to me a moment. He had no children, he said, bitterly. I came back to America. Part of the time I was in New York, but I never lost sight of Marina—for so they called the girl I had stolen from her parents. At last I heard she was going to be married. I thought I should like to see how she looked in her bridal clothes. It was a little weakness of mine which you must pardon, seeing that I once loved her mother."

"I came here, and knowing no other way, I climbed the locust tree just outside this window, and from its thick-leaved shelter, I commanded a complete view of this apartment. Just after the bridesmaids left the bride, the door of her chamber opened, and Imogene Ireton entered. I knew this woman by sight. She came up noiselessly behind Marina, and as she turned, I saw something glitter in her hand. She stood still a moment as if to gather strength, and then she struck down quickly and silently? I heard a low cry, and then all was quiet."

Ralph's grasp had tightened around his wife, until her face had grown purple from the iron pressure. He was crushing her to death, but he would not have known it, if she had breathed her last sigh. St. Cyril touched her arm.

"Mr. Trenholme, look at your wife. You are suffocating her!"

He looked down upon her distorted features, removed his arm, and took her hand in his.

"Imogene Ireton came directly to the window," proceeded Rudolph, "and looked down. She had the dripping knife still in her hand. She cast about her a half fearful glance, but discovering no one, she stepped out upon the grape vine that half covered that side of the house. And just as she did so Lynde Graham came along on his way to the main entrance. He was dressed for the wedding and had his gloves in his hand. He looked up at her, and an amazed expression crossed his face."

"Miss Ireton, how came you there?" he asked, hastening toward her.

"Help me down, quick!" she said, imperiously.

"He lifted her down in his arms. I knew then that he loved her by the way he performed the act. I could have sworn it."

"What freak is this?" he asked. "Why do you choose that means of egress from the chamber of the bride?"

"She looked at him—and such a look. He fairly recoiled before it. She lifted up her hand, there was upon it a single dash of crimson."

"Lynde Graham," she said, distinctly, "there will be no bride, and if you love me prove that love by keeping my secret!"

"She fled away, and he looked after her like one in a maze. It was five minutes before he seemed to recover his faculties. And then his face was pitiful to behold. Such agony I have never seen expressed by any human countenance! Hardened as I was, I pitied him."

"Well, you know pretty well all the rest. Suspicion fell upon Lynde Graham; he was arrested and convicted, and because he loved this woman, he would be willing to die in her stead. He refused to speak the words that

would establish his innocence, because by so doing he would condemn her to the gallows.

"You may well believe that I was prepared to take advantage of what I knew. I guessed at first that she had murdered Marina because she wanted to be mistress of Trenholme House, and it was not long before I sought her out, and revealed to her my terrible secret. For a moment I thought she would have killed me. I think she would, if she had had the means at hand. After her passion had a little subsided, I made terms with her. Money was what I wanted, and she gladly consented to pay me for keeping dumb. This began before she married Mr. Trenholme. Afterward it continued just the same. You all wondered at her frequent journeys from home; she only went to pay me my allowance at times when I was unable, through illness, to come for it. You, Mr. Trenholme, thought me your wife's paramour! bah! she would sooner have killed herself than submitted to the caresses of one like me. If she was a murderess, she was true to you. I remember once I made her kiss me, and she touched me with just the loathing that she would have touched a toad! But what did I care? I wanted money, not love. It was a dangerous secret to keep, but I have been well paid for it. Thank the powers above and below! I am out of the reach of the law! I defy you all!"

He lifted his hand in wild defiance, and fell back a corpse!

Helen rose from her kneeling posture and faced Imogene, her face pale as that of the dead man before her.

"You have heard the confession of that dead villain," she said, slowly. "Now, we will listen to yours."

Imogene shrank from the steady gaze of those clear eyes, shrank back pitifully, crying out:

"O spare me! spare me! Do with me as you will, but do not force me to a confession!"

Ralph drew her sternly forward, and took in his own hands with which she strove to conceal her face.

"You shall not be spared!" he said, hoarsely. "You did not spare her! But we will not condemn you without a hearing. Clear yourself, if you can."

"I cannot! O, you know I cannot! I did murder her! But it was because I loved you! I could not live to see you the husband of another! With her dangerous face under the sod, I thought my beauty might win you! God will bear me witness that it was pure love alone that influenced me. I never once thought of the power that would be mine as your wife. Wealth and station were nothing to me! It was your love I wanted! O Ralph, only that!"

"O God!" cried Ralph, striking his forehead, "to think that I took to my bosom as my wife the murderess of my poor Marina! It is too much! It maddens me! And but for you, Miss Fulton, I might have lived on to the end in ignorance, and Lynde Graham would have died an innocent man!"

"I did not seek this," Helen said, in a subdued voice. "Heaven knows I did not! But I was obliged to come here. I could not keep away. It was what some call fate, I suppose. After I came here some things were forced upon my knowledge that I did not care to know. But having once become convinced that Lynde Graham was wrongfully accused, I set to work with my whole soul to bring the real culprit to light."

"I think Mrs. Trenholme has a habit of walking in her sleep. The ghost of this chamber is none other than herself. I have watched her for the phantom, and satisfied myself. The last time I tore a piece of silk from her sleeve, and if you will take the trouble to make the examination, you will find that this fragment," drawing it from her pocket, "will fit exactly a rent in the sleeve of the black silk the lady is in the habit of wearing."

TO BE CONTINUED.)

A SLEEPING POWER.

Is It Telepathy, Instinct or What?—Ought to Be Cultivated.

Within us is a power sleeping. Once in awhile some sensitive soul has felt it stir, but there was no known law that governed it, no logic with which to convince others of its being; so it was buried deep in the inner consciousness, where hide ideas that dare not seek light because they are in advance of their age, says the New Science Review.

Long ago, at the house of a friend, I saw a photograph of a man's head. As I picked it up there came over me a sense of having known the original; it was the face of a "friend." When my hostess entered I asked about the photograph and she told me who it was. The name meant nothing to me but the face meant all things that I knew. Several times in the next week I looked at the photograph, always with the same sense of "having known." Then eight years elapsed, during which no memory of that face came over me. One day at the theater there flashed over me that same curious sense of "having known." Instinctively I turned and caught full the glance of the original of the photograph. What he was doing there I have never found out. Several days away from me lived a friend. Days would elapse without our meeting but if I sat down and wrote her a note she would come, always crossing the note. I became so certain about it after awhile that I would write the note and tear it up. The thought would stir in her the desire to see me. There was no use in mailing it. The sight of a certain handwriting would always make my heart sink; it was something that I could not reason myself out of, yet the letters were pleasing and the words fair. One dark day I found out that my instinct was right—I trust it now.

A Family Affliction.

Wesley Ayres, of Green Bay, Wis., during the last four years, has lost three sons by drowning. The third son, a lad of eight years, was drowned about a fortnight ago, while fishing.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Quality, Not Quantity.

A mistake in mating means a great deal. It is like a farmer planting poor seed corn and in the fall being rewarded for his season's work by nubblings, writes T. F. Rigg in American Poultry Journal. The most common mistake in mating pens is putting in too many females. This is especially true of the beginner who has but one pen. He has raised 18 to 20 pullets from two or three sittings of eggs purchased of a reliable breeder. The birds are an even lot in appearance, and he takes it for granted all will make good breeders. Here is where he makes a great mistake. He should critically examine each female, after selecting the male bird. He should take only the very best of these, and if he finds but three or four which fulfill the requirements, these and these alone should be used in the breeding pens. By so doing he will raise stock superior to that he would secure by simply putting in the pen as many females as the male can care for regardless of fitness. In the fall he will have a uniform and valuable lot of chicks, with but few culls. He can give these chicks better care during the summer than he could give three or four times the number. I like to breed from nature birds, but as all our birds must be pullets or cockerels before they are matrons and sires we must use them very often the first year. If possible make pullets to a two or three year old cock. In such a male bird we have known quality, for most defects in a bird come out at the time of the first moulting and surely at the second moulting. Two-year-old hens mated to a cockerel is a most satisfactory and successful mating. We all learn by experience that chicks from hens are more vigorous than chicks from pullets. Remember that in a marked degree "like produces like." Do not put a fowl into your breeding pen that is seriously defective in any point. Do not make a mistake in supposing that an extra fine male will overcome serious defects in his mates. It takes a strong point in either parent to overcome even a weak one in the other parent. The male bird may be half the pen, but he is not, and can not be more. As stated, keep the females down in number, looking to quality only. Select the very best male bird you have and choose the females as nearly like him as possible, instead of balancing defects and merit and putting in any large number of females. This thing of balancing defects and merit and expecting a pen containing a large number of females of only ordinary quality to give us a lot of extra fine stock is a delusion and fraud.

A Poultry Talk.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report of Illinois Round up Institution, held at Champaign, Feb. 21-23.)

The poultry interests of Illinois were set forth by Hon. H. S. Griffith, who said in part:

"Uniformity of size and color of meat is highly preferred in shipments for market. Let your flock of poultry be uniform for the same reasons that you seek uniformity in your herd of cattle or swine. Do not condemn a variety because some unscrupulous fellow succeeded in getting off on you some unrepresentative specimens at high prices. Buy your breeding stock of a fancier, a real live, wide-awake chicken crank. I do not mean that sort of a fancier who fancies fowls because they bring fancy prices, but a real lover of fowls, a man who observes the good qualities of a certain strain, and goes to work to develop that strain. After a breed has been chosen, the stock secured and the farmer has fully decided to go into poultry raising, a few observations will not be out of place. First, as to shelter and ground. From my observations at the different farms upon which I have seen poultry I believe this is the essential thing in starting; fowls must have shelter from rain and storm. They cannot stand the winter. The shelter should be made so tight that they are free from drafts. They are tender in the matter of contracting colds. In regard to sanitary conditions, I think the cause of more failures than anything else, and all the diseases we have among our fowls may be traced back to a lack of good sanitary conditions. Filth breeds vermin, and vermin is the source of nine-tenths of the disease that carries off our poultry. The keeping clean of poultry houses is a very important thing. Many times the young chicks are kept in the same coops until they are weaned and put into the trees. They will acquire vermin and come out weak."

In the matter of feeding on the farm many times the poultry are allowed to forage, and they find plenty of food, but it does not come in the proper way nor is it of the proper kind. They should be fed what suits them at that age. I think young chicks on a farm are usually starved. They have plenty of food in a general way, but of food suiting them they do not get enough, and they come up starved until they get whole corn, and then they get more than they need. In conclusion, I want to say that if the Illinois farm is to be preserved in all its fertility, more fowls should be raised, and the products should be more varied. More land should be devoted to vegetables, and the delicious berries and larger fruits; more honey should be produced and more fowls, as well as the heavier products, for which our state is known. Make the farm home so sweet that he

who leaves it in aspiring youth will have none but pleasant recollections."

One Kind of Counterfeiting.

The Minnesota law which requires oleomargarine, butterine, etc., to be colored a bright pink, in order that people who wish to use it may know it at sight, and not have butter palmed off on them as a substitute, has again been decided constitutional, this time by Judge Lochren of the United States District Court, says Texas Stock and Farm Journal. If this decision holds it may lead to further legislation thorough enough to gradually force out of the market all imitations of food products, or limit their sales to the demand of those who know just what they are buying. Every farmer and dairyman in Texas is interested in having such a law as the Minnesota enactment adopted and rigorously enforced in our own state. A good deal has been said to the discredit of Texas because so much food stuff that ought to be produced here is brought in from other states, and butter, so-called, is one of the articles largely brought from elsewhere, though a large proportion of the Northern "butter" is one or other of the imitations, so cheaply made as to be an injury to those who manufacture the pure article. The Journal has not a word to say condemnatory of any legitimate competition with any industry of our people. As against such competition we can either hold our own, or we can surrender the position and occupy another. But these mixtures in imitation of butter and lard and pure syrup and a score of other food articles are frauds, pure and simple, and the government does not fulfill its duty to the citizen when it gives license to such frauds to meet the honest products of our industry, so disguised that only experts can tell the true from the false by the appearance of each. The man who adulterates food or manufactures imitations of pure food and fraudulently palms them off for commercial gain is on the same plane as the man who raises the figures on a note or counterfeits a coin, and the community ought to have the same protection against him.

Value of Tuberculin.

Arguments which have been used against the tuberculin test are mentioned and refuted, and it is shown that where there is a possibility of danger there is danger, says a contemporary. An apparently sound under does not guarantee non-tuberculous milk. The preponderance of tuberculosis with poor ventilation, but good stables and ventilation do not necessarily prevent infection. The tuberculin test is both accurate and practical, and it is not injurious to the health of a sound animal. With those that are tuberculous it may have a curative effect when the infection has been recent or is of limited extent, and it may aid a tendency to recover in other cases. The author is of the opinion that the tuberculin test should be made a condition of the granting of licenses to sell, and should be made twice a year. Only tested bulls should be used, and calves from tuberculous mothers should be reared upon milk from non-tuberculous cows or upon sterilized milk. Relative to the subject of tuberculous attendants for cattle the author thinks that the danger from this source has been over-estimated.

French Butter Losing the English Market.—From a report recently issued by the French government, a remarkable decline in the exportation of French butter to the United Kingdom is noticed. The falling off has been general with regard to this class of exports, but it is as far as the English market is concerned that the decline has been most marked. The value of salt butter sent to the United Kingdom in 1890 was £3,040,000, in 1891 it fell to £2,320,000, in 1892 to £2,280,000, in 1893 to £1,920,000, in 1894 it rose to £1,920,000, to fall again in 1895 to £1,560,000; and in 1896 it amounted to £2,360,000. The English market for fresh butter from France is in a worse state still. The average value of the export from 1872 to 1881 was £154,711, and from 1882 to 1891 only £115,602. In 1892 the value decreased to £104,000, in 1893 to £34,000, in 1894 to £11,280, in 1895, to £5,000, and in 1896 it amounted to only £1,920.—EX.

The Lazy Sow.—The over lazy sow should be avoided, for she is likely to lie down upon her little ones, while they are yet too young to get out of the way, and crush them. This fault is not likely to be developed in young sows as in those that have grown older and have farrowed several litters of pigs. Some sows are always careful of their pigs, no matter how old they grow or how many litters they have farrowed. Every breeder has noticed that when certain sows desire to suckle their young, they will lie carefully down on the belly then slowly turn over on the side. This sow never kills any of her pigs by "overlaying" them.—EX.

Spruce Trees of Alaska.—The United States commission that has been visiting Southeastern Alaska reports that the country is heavily wooded, trees extending from the water side up the mountains for 2,000 feet or more. The most common and widely distributed of the forest trees is the Sitka spruce. In some places were seen trees of this variety of great size. Near some of the saw mills were seen logs 100 feet long and four or five feet in diameter.

A uniform temperature is needed if we would develop the proper ferments in the cheese. A higher or lower temperature seems to have the effect of stimulating the development of other bacteria than those desired.

It is doubtful if a milking machine can be found that will give better satisfaction than the human hand.

GAINED 22 POUNDS IN 5 WEEKS.

From the By-Stander, Macomb, Ill.

Alderman Louis W. Camp, of our city, has quite astonished his friends of late, by a remarkable gain in weight. He has gained 22 pounds in five weeks. Those of his friends who do not know the facts of his sickness will read with interest the following:

"I was broken down in health and utterly miserable," said Mr. Camp to our reporter. "I was unable to work much of the time and so badly afflicted with a form of stomach trouble that life was a veritable nightmare."

"I tried various remedies, but during the six months of my sickness I obtained no relief. I had always been a robust, healthy man and sickness bore heavily upon me."

"About two years ago I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I purchased one box and received so much benefit that I used five more and was entirely cured. I gained twenty-two pounds in five weeks. Since I stopped taking the pills I have scarcely had an ache or pain."



Interviewing the Alderman.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restored me to health and I most heartily recommend them."

L. W. Camp on oath says that the foregoing statement is true.

W. W. McLean, Notary Public.

Following is the physician's certificate as to Mr. Camp's present condition:

"I am a regularly licensed physician of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill. I have very recently examined Mr. L. W. Camp as to his general physical condition, and find the same to be all that could be desired, appetite and digestion good, sleeps well, and has all the evidences of being in a good physical condition. SAM'L RUSSELL, M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1897.

W. W. McLean, Notary Public.

The word squirrel is from two Greek words which mean shadow tail.

Patents Issued.

List of patents issued last week to Northwestern inventors:

Josiah S. Andrew, Claqueet, Minn., folding crate; Bainbridge P. Clark, Choteau, Mont., animal shears; William A. Ford and J. C. Mormann, Yankton, S. D., weather strip; William Kurth, Casselton, N. D., breech-loading firearm; Eugene C. McGlaulin, Anoka, Minn., roll-off lumber wagon; Charles Scott, Minneapolis, Minn., hat fastener; Charles L. Swanson, Pierre, S. D., piano stool.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 910 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Truffles will soon be cultivated on scientific principles, and are likely to become cheaper.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic cure constipation forever, 10c. 25c. If C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

More good will be sure to come if we are grateful for the good that has already come.

Smoke Sledge Cigarettes, 20 for 5 cts.

Next month the American Express company will use horseless wagons exclusively in Chicago.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co's

Breakfast

Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS., by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat. Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint you. 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

\$250 IN GOLD FREE TO BUYERS OF SEEDS

Send 25 cents for our collection of choice Vegetable Seeds and see how easy you can make \$250.00 raising vegetables. Full instructions with every collection. Cut this out; it will not appear again.

CHAS. PLINY EARLE, Seedsman, Gouverneur, N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: quick relief and cures worst cases, send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GARDNER'S DISPENSARY, 187 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau, 3 yrs in last war, is adjudicating claims, city since.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

W. W. N. CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

W. W. N. No. 14, 1898

OUT OF THE SEA.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA.

CHAPTER XVII.—(CONTINUED).

"Let me do it, and save you the trouble!"

"No, no, no! I cannot. I must still live on, and keep the dreadful secret. O, would that I had died before I yielded to that horrible temptation!"

"You made your own bed," he said, coarsely. "It doesn't become you to complain if it doesn't lie easy."

"No. I have no one to blame. I risked everything upon a single die, and lost all!"

"And that was rather a lucky day for me that curiosity to see the bride led me to climb the locust tree just under this window, and I saw—"

"Hush!" she cried, fearfully. "The walls have ears sometimes."

The backs of the couple were turned to Helen; she slipped noiselessly from her concealment, and locked the room door, and put the key in her pocket. Then she glided to the window, and placed her back against it, thus confronting the man and woman.

"You just remarked that walls have ears," she said, quietly. "I agree with you. These have a pair of them."

"Who are you?" cried the man, springing to his feet, and looking at her. "The devil!"

"No, thank you. My name is Helen Fulton. No relation to your friend."

He strode toward the window.

"Let me pass here right quickly, or take the consequences!" he said, with brutal determination.

She drew herself up proudly, and her voice was cuttingly firm as his own.

"You do not pass here until you come to my terms."

"Well, I like your pluck! If I was in want of a wife, I'd honor you with my proposals. What are your terms?"

"You must tell me all you know about the murder of Marina Trenholme!"

"Which I will not do!"

"Very well. Then you can stay here until morning, and I will summon some of the family to make you come to terms. I would speak to them to-night, but I never like to disturb people after they are a-bed. It is apt to make them ill-tempered."

"Confound you! Will you stand aside!"

"Not if I know it."

With an oath he sprang upon her. Quick as thought she lifted her right hand, in which she held the loaded pistol.

"An inch nearer," she said, coolly, "and I will blow your brains out! I am sorry to be impolite to a gentleman, but you force me to it!"

The ruffian recoiled. He saw the steady determination in her eye, and knew that he might expect no mercy.

Imogene had sunk to the floor on the first appearance of Helen, and crouched there, staring at vacancy, her rich dress sweeping over the bloody stain on the carpet. She seemed incapable of speech or motion.

"One or the other of you murdered Marina Trenholme," said Helen, speaking in a low, clear voice, "and I will know which. The innocent shall not suffer for the guilty, if it is in my power to prevent it. I want to save Lynde Graham. I am disposed to be gracious with you both. I want your written confession—both of you—in regard to this thing. That is all I ask. It is now the fifteenth of June—ten days to the execution. I will give you eight days in which to escape. Give me what I ask for, and I promise you faithfully I will not show the paper to any living being until just in time to save him from the gallows."

"I will be caught in no such trap," hissed the man. "Get out of my way, you little sea devil. I'll show you how to use a pistol!" And he seized the weapon by the muzzle, with the intention of wrenching it from her grasp. But he had not reckoned on the strength in that right arm, and in the struggle it was discharged, and the ball passed into his breast just above the heart.

"I'm done for!" he cried with an oath, and fell to the floor.

Imogene sprang up, and darted toward the window, but Helen was on the alert, and divined her intention instantly. She caught her firmly by the arm, and held her fast.

"Open the door!" thundered Ralph Trenholme, from without.

"You must burst it in," said Helen.

He put his shoulder against it, and broke the lock instantly. The whole party rushed into the room. St. Cyril's quick eye fell first on the wounded man.

"John Rudolph!" he exclaimed. "The abductor of my sister!"

Imogene turned toward the intruders, her face absolutely livid, her eyes wild as those of a maniac. Ralph put a strong arm around her shoulders and held her quiet. There was something infinitely terrible in the face of this man. Helen lifted up the face of Rudolph.

"Speak quickly," she said. "You will gain nothing now by concealment."

"Am I dying?" he asked, anxiously.

"I think so. Speak on. But first let me ask, Mr. Trenholme, is there a magistrate present?"

"I am one," said Ralph's friend, Mr. Brunell, who was stopping there for the night.

"Very well then. Give this gentleman the oath. I can testify that he has no conscientious scruples to prevent him from swearing."

It was done, and Rudolph proceeded to speak:

"It is hardly fair to force things out of a fellow in this way, but I suppose there's no help for it. There's too many against me! This girl is the very devil herself."

"I have once before informed you, sir, that I am Miss Fulton, and in no way a relative of the person you mention."

"O, have it your own way! but I'm sure I don't understand how you came to guess at what has puzzled so many older heads. I've been a hard case. I don't deny it. It was all owing to the way I had to struggle up. Everybody was willing to give me a kick because I happened to be the child of poverty and of disgrace. I stole the child of Mrs. St. Cyril, partly because motives of revenge, and partly because I hoped to get money from its father by it. I'm not going to give a history of my doings, so don't get impatient. It seems a little necessary that I should speak of that child, seeing as it was she that was murdered. The ship that we came to this country in was wrecked, and people hereabouts thought that the little girl was the sole survivor. I know better, because I myself escaped. It did not suit my purpose, however, to let the fact be known. I had my own plans, which I shall not now divulge. The time for me to work is past, and I will not tell you what I meant to do if my life had been lengthened. I found that the child had a good home, and for the present, then, I was satisfied. After awhile I returned to Europe, and saw Mrs. St. Cyril. But she had no money with which to purchase my secret. I then sought the father of the child, but he refused to listen to me a moment. He had no children, he said, bitterly. I came back to America. Part of the time I was in New York, but I never lost sight of Marina—for so they called the girl I had stolen from her parents. At last I heard she was going to be married. I thought I should like to see how she looked in her bridal clothes. It was a little weakness of mine which you must pardon, seeing that I once loved her mother."

"I came here, and knowing no other way, I climbed the locust tree just outside this window, and from its thick-leaved shelter, I commanded a complete view of this apartment. Just after the bridesmaids left the bride, the door of her chamber opened, and Imogene Ireton entered. I knew this woman by sight. She came up noiselessly behind Marina, and as she turned, I saw something glitter in her hand. She stood still a moment as if to gather strength, and then she struck down quickly and silently. I heard a low cry, and then all was quiet."

Ralph's grasp had tightened around his wife, until her face had grown purple from the iron pressure. He was crushing her to death, but he would not have known it, if she had breathed her last sigh. St. Cyril touched his arm.

"Mr. Trenholme, look at your wife. You are suffocating her!"

He looked down upon her distorted features, removed his arm, and took her hand in his.

"Imogene Ireton came directly to the window," proceeded Rudolph, "and looked down. She had the dripping knife still in her hand. She cast about her a half fearful glance, but discovering no one, she stepped out upon the grape vine that half covered that side of the house. And just as she did so Lynde Graham came along on his way to the main entrance. He was dressed for the wedding and had his gloves in his hand. He looked up at her, and an amazed expression crossed his face."

"Miss Ireton, how came you there?" he asked, hastening toward her.

"Help me down, quick!" she said, imperiously.

"He lifted her down in his arms. I knew then that he loved her by the way he performed the act. I could have sworn it."

"What freak is this?" he asked. "Why do you choose that means of egress from the chamber of the bride?"

"She looked at him—and such a look. He fairly recoiled before it. She lifted up her hand, there was upon it a single dash of crimson."

"Lynde Graham," she said, distinctly, "there will be no bride, and if you love me prove that love by keeping my secret!"

"She fled away, and he looked after her like one in a maze. It was five minutes before he seemed to recover his faculties. And then his face was pitiful to behold. Such agony I have never seen expressed by any human countenance! Hardened as I was, I pitied him."

"Well, you know pretty well all the rest. Suspicion fell upon Lynde Graham; he was arrested and convicted, and because he loved this woman, he would be willing to die in her stead. He refused to speak the words that

would establish his innocence, because by so doing he would condemn her to the gallows."

"You may well believe that I was prepared to take advantage of what I knew. I guessed at first that she had murdered Marina because she wanted to be mistress of Trenholme House, and it was not long before I sought her out, and revealed to her my terrible secret. For a moment I thought she would have killed me. I think she would, if she had had the means at hand. After her passion had a little subsided, I made terms with her. Money was what I wanted, and she gladly consented to pay me for keeping dumb. This began before she married Mr. Trenholme. Afterward it continued just the same. You all wondered at her frequent journeys from home; she only went to pay me my allowance at times when I was unable, through illness, to come for it. You, Mr. Trenholme, thought me your wife's paramour! bah! she would sooner have killed herself than submitted to the caresses of one like me. If she was a murderer, she was true to you. I remember once I made her kiss me, and she touched me with just the loathing that she would have touched a toad! But what did I care? I wanted money, not love. It was a dangerous secret to keep, but I have been well paid for it. Thank the powers above and below! I am out of the reach of the law! I defy you all!"

He lifted his hand in wild defiance, and fell back a corpse!

Helen rose from her kneeling posture and faced Imogene, her face pale as that of the dead man before her.

"You have heard the confession of that dead villain," she said, slowly. "Now, we will listen to yours."

Imogene shrank from the steady gaze of those clear eyes, shrank back pitifully, crying out:

"O spare me! spare me! Do with me as you will, but do not force me to a confession!"

Ralph drew her sternly forward, and took in his own hands with which she strove to conceal her face.

"You shall not be spared!" he said, hoarsely. "You did not spare her! But we will not condemn you without a hearing. Clear yourself, if you can."

"I cannot! O, you know I cannot! I did murder her! But it was because I loved you! I could not live to see you the husband of another! With her dangerous face under the sod, I thought my beauty might win you! God will bear me witness that it was pure love alone that influenced me. I never once thought of the power that would be mine as your wife. Wealth and station were nothing to me! It was your love I wanted! O Ralph, only that!"

"O God!" cried Ralph, striking his forehead, "to think that I took to my bosom as my wife the murderer of my poor Marina! It is too much! It maddens me! And but for you, Miss Fulton, I might have lived on to the end in ignorance, and Lynde Graham would have died an innocent man!"

"I did not seek this," Helen said, in a subdued voice. "Heaven knows I did not! But I was obliged to come here, I could not keep away. It was what some call fate, I suppose. After I came here some things were forced upon my knowledge that I did not care to know. But having once become convinced that Lynde Graham was wrongfully accused, I set to work with my whole soul to bring the real culprit to light."

"I think Mrs. Trenholme has a habit of walking in her sleep. The ghost of this chamber is none other than herself. I have watched her for the phantom, and satisfied myself. The last time I tore a piece of silk from her sleeve, and if you will take the trouble to make the examination, you will find that this fragment," drawing it from her pocket, "will fit exactly a rent in the sleeve of the black silk lady is in the habit of wearing."

TO BE CONTINUED.)

A SLEEPING POWER.

Is It Telegraphy, Instinct or What?—Ought to Be Cultivated.

Within us is a power sleeping. Once in awhile some sensitive soul has felt it stir, but there was no known law that governed it, no logic with which to convince others of its being; so it was buried deep in the inner consciousness, where hide ideas that dare not seek light because they are in advance of their age, says the New Science Review.

Long ago, at the house of a friend, I saw a photograph of a man's head. As I picked it up there came over me a sense of having known the original; it was the face of a "friend."

When my hostess entered I asked about the photograph and she told me who it was. The name meant nothing to me but the face meant all things that I knew.

Several times in the next week I looked at the photograph, always with the same sense of "having known."

Then eight years elapsed, during which no memory of that face came over me. One day at the theater there flashed over me that same curious sense of "having known."

Instinctively I turned and caught full the glance of the original of the photograph. What he was doing there I have never found out. Several miles away from me lived a friend. Days would elapse without our meeting but if I sat down and wrote her a note she would come, always crossing the note. I became so certain about it after awhile that I would write the note and tear it up. The thought would stir in her the desire to see me. There was no use in mailing it. The sight of a certain handwriting would always make my heart sink; it was something that I could not reason myself out of, yet the letters were pleasing and the words fair. One dark day I found out that my instinct was right—I trust it now.

A Family Affliction.

Wesley Ayres, of Green Bay, Wis., during the last four years, has lost three sons by drowning. The third son, a lad of eight years, was drowned about a fortnight ago, while fishing.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Quality, Not Quantity.

A mistake in mating means a great deal. It is like a farmer planting poor seed corn and in the fall being rewarded for his season's work by rubbings, writes T. F. Rigg in American Poultry Journal. The most common mistake in mating pens is putting in too many females. This is especially true of the beginner who has but one pen. He has raised 18 to 20 pullets from two or three sittings of eggs purchased of a reliable breeder. The birds are an even lot in appearance, and he takes it for granted all will make good breeders. Here is where he makes a great mistake. He should critically examine each female, after selecting the male bird. He should take only the very best of these, and if he finds but three or four which fulfill the requirements, these and these alone should be used in the breeding pens. By so doing he will raise stock superior to that he would secure by simply putting in the pen as many females as the male can care for regardless of fitness. In the fall he will have a uniform and valuable lot of chicks, with but few culls. He can give these chicks better care during the summer than he could give three or four times the number. I like to breed from nature birds, but as all our birds must be pullets or cockerels before they are matrons and sires we must use them very often the first year. If possible mate pullets to a two or three year old cock. In such a male bird we have known quality, for most defects in a bird come out at the time of the first moulting and surely at the second moulting. Two-year-old hens mated to a cockerel is a most satisfactory and successful mating. We all learn by experience that chicks from hens are more vigorous than chicks from pullets. Remember that in a marked degree "like produces like." Do not put a fowl into your breeding pen that is seriously defective in any point. Do not make a mistake in supposing that an extra fine male will overcome serious defects in his mates. It takes a strong point in either parent to overcome even a weak one in the other parent. The male bird may be half the pen, but he is not, and can not be more. As stated, keep the females down in number, looking to quality only. Select the very best male bird you have and choose the females as nearly like him as possible, instead of balancing defects and merit and putting in any large number of females. This thing of balancing defects and merit and expecting a pen containing a large number of females of only ordinary quality to give us a lot of extra fine stock is a delusion and fraud.

A Poultry Talk.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report of Illinois Round up. In-spiration, held at Champaign, Feb. 2-23.)

The poultry interests of Illinois were set forth by Hon. H. S. Griffith, who said in part:

"Uniformity of size and color of meat is highly preferred in shipments for market. Let your flock of poultry be uniform for the same reasons that you seek uniformity in your herd of cattle or swine. Do not condemn a variety because some unscrupulous fellow succeeded in getting off on you some unrepresentative specimens at high prices. Buy your breeding stock of a fancier, a real live, wide-awake chicken crank. I do not mean that sort of a fancier who fancies fowls because they bring fancy prices, but a real lover of fowls, a man who observes the good qualities of a certain strain, and goes to work to develop that strain. After a breed has been chosen, the stock secured and the farmer has fully decided to go into poultry raising, a few observations will not be out of place. First, as to shelter and ground. From my observations at the different farms upon which I have seen poultry I believe this is the essential thing in starting; fowls must have shelter from rain and storm. They cannot stand the winter. The shelter should be made so tight that they are free from drafts. They are tender in the matter of contracting colds. In regard to sanitary conditions, I think the cause of more failures than anything else, and all the diseases we have among our fowls may be traced back to a lack of good sanitary conditions. Filth breeds vermin, and vermin is the source of nine-tenths of the disease that carries off our poultry. The keeping clean of poultry houses is a very important thing. Many times the young chicks are kept in the same coops until they are weaned and put into the trees. They will acquire vermin and come out weak."

"In the matter of feeding on the farm many times the poultry are allowed to forage, and they find plenty of food, but it does not come in the proper way nor is it of the proper kind. They should be fed what suits them at that age. I think young chicks on a farm are usually starved. They have plenty of food in a general way, but of food suiting them they do not get enough, and they come up starved until they get whole corn, and then they get more than they need. In conclusion, I want to say that if the Illinois farm is to be preserved in all its fertility, more fowls should be raised, and the products should be more varied. More land should be devoted to vegetables, and the delicious berries and larger fruits; more honey should be produced and more fowls, as well as the heavier products, for which our state is known. Make the farm home so sweet that he

who leaves it in aspiring youth will have none but pleasant recollections."

One Kind of Counterfeiting.

The Minnesota law which requires oleomargarine, butterine, etc., to be colored a bright pink, in order that people who wish to use it may know it at sight, and not have butter palmed off on them as a substitute, has again been decided constitutional, this time by Judge Lochren of the United States District Court, says Texas Stock and Farm Journal. If this decision holds it may lead to further legislation thorough enough to gradually force out of the market all limitations of food products, or limit their sales to the demand of those who know just what they are buying. Every farmer and dairymen in Texas is interested in having such a law as the Minnesota enactment adopted and rigorously enforced in our own state. A good deal has been said to the discredit of Texas because so much food stuff that ought to be produced here is brought in from other states, and butter, so-called, is one of the articles largely brought from elsewhere, though a large proportion of the Northern "butter" is one or other of the imitations, so cheaply made as to be an injury to those who manufacture the pure article. The Journal has not a word to say condemnatory of any legitimate competition with any industry of our people. As against such competition we can either hold our own, or we can surrender the position and occupy another. But these mixtures in imitation of butter and lard and pure syrup and a score of other food articles are frauds, pure and simple, and the government does not fulfill its duty to the citizen when it gives license to such frauds to meet the honest products of our industry, so disguised that only experts can tell the true from the false by the appearance of each. The man who adulterates food or manufactures imitations of pure food and fraudulently palms them off for commercial gain is on the same plane as the man who raises the figures on a note or counterfeits a coin, and the community ought to have the same protection against him.

Value of Tuberculin.

Arguments which have been used against the tuberculin test are mentioned and refuted, and it is shown that where there is a possibility of danger there is danger, says a contemporary. An apparently sound under does not guarantee non-tuberculous milk. The preponderance of tuberculosis with poor ventilation, but good stables and ventilation do not necessarily prevent infection. The tuberculin test is both accurate and practical, and it is not injurious to the health of a sound animal. With those that are tuberculosis it may have a curative effect when the infection has been recent or is of limited extent, and it may aid a tendency to recover in other cases. The author is of the opinion that the tuberculin test should be made a condition of the granting of licenses to sell, and should be made twice a year. Only tested bulls should be used, and calves from tuberculous mothers should be reared upon milk from non-tuberculous cows or upon sterilized milk. Relative to the subject of tuberculous attendants for cattle the author thinks that the danger from this source has been over-estimated.

French Butter Losing the English Market.

From a report recently issued by the French government, a remarkable decline in the exportation of French butter to the United Kingdom is noticed. The falling off has been general with regard to this class of exports, but it is as far as the English market is concerned that the decline has been most marked. The value of salt butter sent to the United Kingdom in 1890 was £3,040,000, in 1891 it fell to £2,320,000, in 1892 to £2,280,000, in 1893 to £1,920,000, in 1894 it rose to £1,920,000, to fall again in 1895 to £1,560,000, and in 1896 it amounted to £2,360,000. The English market for fresh butter from France is in a worse state still. The average value of the export from 1872 to 1881 was £154,711, and from 1882 to 1891 only £115,602. In 1892 the value decreased to £104,000, in 1893 to £34,000, in 1894 to £11,280, in 1895, to £5,000, and in 1896 it amounted to only £1,920.—Ex.

The Lazy Sow.

The over lazy sow should be avoided, for she is likely to lie down upon her little ones, while they are yet too young to get out of the way, and crush them. This fault is not likely to be developed in young sows as in those that have grown older and have farrowed several litters of pigs. Some sows are always careful of their pigs, no matter how old they grow or how many litters they have farrowed. Every breeder has noticed that when certain sows desire to suckle their young, they will lie carefully down on the belly then slowly turn over on the side. This sow never kills any of her pigs by "overlying" them.—Ex.

Spruce Trees of Alaska.

The United States commission that has been visiting Southeastern Alaska reports that the country is heavily wooded, trees extending from the water side up the mountains for 2,000 feet or more. The most common and widely distributed of the forest trees is the Sitka spruce. In some places were seen trees of this variety of great size. Near some of the saw mills were seen logs 100 feet long and four or five feet in diameter.

A uniform temperature is needed if we would develop the proper ferments in the cheese.

A higher or lower temperature seems to have the effect of stimulating the development of other bacteria than those desired.

It is doubtful if a milking machine can be found that will give better satisfaction than the human hand.

GAINED 22 POUNDS IN 8 WEEKS.

From the By-Stander, Macomb, Ill.

Alderman Louis W. Camp, of our city, has quite astonished his friends of late, by a remarkable gain in weight. He has gained 22 pounds in five weeks. Those of his friends who do not know the facts of his sickness will read with interest the following:

"I was broken down in health and utterly miserable," said Mr. Camp to our reporter. "I was unable to work much of the time and so badly afflicted with a form of stomach trouble that life was a veritable nightmare."

"I tried various remedies, but during the six months of my sickness I obtained no relief. I had always been a robust, healthy man and sickness bore heavily upon me."

"About two years ago I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I purchased one box and received so much benefit that I used five more and was entirely cured. I gained twenty-two pounds in five weeks. Since I stopped taking the pills I have scarcely had an ache or pain."

Interviewing the Alderman.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restored me to health, and I most heartily recommend them."

L. W. Camp on oath says that the foregoing statement is true.

W. W. McLean, Notary Public.

Following is the physician's certificate as to Mr. Camp's present condition:

I am a regularly licensed physician of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill. I have very recently examined Mr. L. W. Camp as to his general physical condition, and find the same to be all that could be desired, appetite and digestion good, sleeps well, and has all the evidences of being in a good physical condition. SAML' RUSSELL, M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1897.

W. W. McLean, Notary Public.

The word squirrel is from two Greek words which mean shadow tail.

Patents Issued.

List of patents issued last week to Northwestern inventors:

Josiah S. Andrew, Cloquet, Minn., folding crate; Bainbridge P. Clark, Choteau, Mont., animal shears; William A. Ford and J. C. Mormann, Yankton, S. D., weather strip; William Kurth, Casselton, N. D., breech-loading firearm; Eugene C. McGlaulin, Anoka, Minn., roll-off lumber wagon; Charles Scott, Minneapolis, Minn., hat fastener; Charles L. Swanson, Pierre, S. D., piano stool.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 910 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Truffles will soon be cultivated on scientific principles, and are likely to become cheaper.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic cure constipation forever, 10c, 25c. If C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

More good will be sure to come if we are grateful for the good that has already come.

Smoke Sledge Cigarettes, 20 for 5 cts.

Next month the American Express company will use horseless wagons exclusively in Chicago.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co's

Breakfast

Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup.

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

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FISH BRAND

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The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes with saddlepoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker. It is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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CHAS. PLINY EARLE, Seedsman, Gouverneur, N. Y.

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NEW DISCOVERY: quick relief and cures worst cases. send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GIBBS'S DROPSY CURE.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Successor to Washington, D. C. Sufferer Fully Prescribed Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, 45 yrs since.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use

Thompson's Eye Water.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

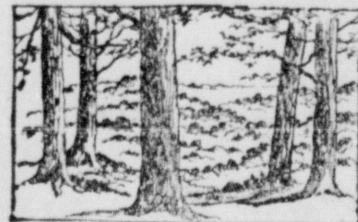
CONSUMPTION

W. W. N. U.

No. 14, 1898

VISITED WESTERN CANADA.

Report of Delegates Sent from Michigan to Alameda District.



The following letters have been selected from a large number of those sent by delegates to report on Western Canada to their friends in Michigan, and as a result of which hundreds of people expect to leave this spring for the Free Grant Lands of Western Canada.

Alameda, N. W. T., Aug. 31, 1907.
Dear Friends of Saginaw:—Those desiring to secure a good and sure home will do well to take our advice, and examine the land in the neighborhood of Alameda, as we know that everyone who sees this land will be agreeably surprised. Before seeing this land we were partly in doubt as to moving here, but after looking it over we at once decided to make our home here, and we beg those of our friends who are desirous of securing farms, not to let this chance slip by, as the soil is of the best and the water can not be excelled. The finest wheat we ever saw is also raised here.
We shall return home in haste, straighten out our affairs, and move here at once.

Yours truly,
(Signed) WILLIAM GOTTOWSKI,
ALBERT MAI,
WILLIAM RIEDEL,
Of Saginaw.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 10, 1907.
Mr. M. V. McInnes, Chief Colonization Agent, Detroit, Mich. Dear Sir:—We are pleased to state to you that we have found the country in the vicinity of Alameda fully up to what you and Mr. Keller had represented it to be. It is, in fact, an ideal location for mixed farming. The soil is the best we ever saw, and as the farmers were all busy at threshing, we had an excellent chance to see its productive quality, which cannot be surpassed anywhere. The cattle could not be in better condition. We saw two year old steers equal to three year old raised in most places, and these, as are all others about Alameda, were fed on native hay in winter and herded in summer. As we had previous to this visited the Northwestern States in behalf of a large number of farmers, to locate suitable land for mixed farming, we are now in a position to say that the Alameda district of Western Canada surpasses them all. The country is equal to that about Thuringen in Germany. We were rather sceptic before starting, and our intention was to settle in spring, if we were suited, but we have now decided to move at once; that is, as early this fall as we possibly can. We left Mr. Riedel at Alameda, and take back his report, and we will take his family and effects with us when we go.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) ALBERT MAI,
FRED GOTTOWSKI,
Ludington, Mich., Nov. 1, 1907.
M. V. McInnes, Esq., Colonization Agent, Detroit, Mich. Dear Sir:—We have just returned from the West, and were exceedingly well pleased with the country. We are going back to take up our homesteads in early spring. We received \$35 per month, and the board was the best we ever had—the beef and mutton especially were excellent. The fine flavor is owing to the fine grasses which the cattle and sheep feed upon. The people are very hospitable, and treat their hired help with much kindness.

The grain is much heavier than here; wheat being 62 lbs. to the bushel; oats 48 lbs., and barley often 55 lbs. Any man with a good team and money enough to buy provisions and seed for six months can become rich there in five years. Many people who arrived there five years ago with little, or nothing, are well off now. One man I met held his wheat from last year and was offered \$16,000 for this year's crop and what he had held over from last year, and is holding at \$1 per bushel. We are going back in the spring to work for this same farmer until seeding, after which we will homestead between seeding and harvest. We think we will settle on the Manitoba & Northwestern R. R.

You can refer any one to us for this part of the country, while we are here, and we will cheerfully answer any questions which anyone may wish to ask.

Yours truly,
(Signed) C. H. LAWLEY,
JOSEPH DOLA.

Peddler—I have a most valuable work to sell, madam; it tells you how to do anything.

Lady (sarcastically)—Does it tell how to get rid of a pestering peddler?
Peddler (promptly)—Oh, yes, madam—buy something of him.—London Tit-bits.

A New Bicycle Brake.
A brake adapted for use on a bicycle was made the subject of a recent patent.

The invention consists of a pneumatic piston and frame which is fastened to the frame of the bicycle. The piston is provided with a plunger rod, extending outward from the cylinder, and is shaped into a spring bow at its end, upon the ends of which is fastened a span of plant material, such as leather. The cylinder of the device is positioned on the frame of the bicycle so as to allow clearance of the span with the wheel, and when set by pneumatic pressure it engages with said wheel and retards its motion.

A rubber tube connects with a bulb, held within convenient reach of the rider on the handle bars, and is adapted, when depressed by the hand, to set the brake and hold it set until the bulb is released.

E. Stryker, Patent Att'y, F. B. Bradbury, Patent Solicitor, Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

A Hot-Weather Dress.
"Only think," gurgled Mrs. Umphoggi, "the dear captive says she is a Boston girl! And you know you are so fond of frozen custard!"
At this proof of widely-forgotten his stern features relaxed.—New York Press.

One Exception.
"They say poor Clara consulted the stars before marrying him."
"And what was the result?"
"They all gave him a good character except one vaudeville star."—Life.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof.—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

About Shredded Corn Fodder.

To the Editor of The Farmers' Review: I have read with considerable interest the remarks at the Illinois State Dairymen's convention on the subject of corn fodder, as given in your paper of 9th and 16th insts. While those discussing the matter realize the great value of corn fodder as a feed product when properly prepared, their comparisons with other feed has not quite reached the experience of some others. Mr. Giles Green, one of the largest farmers in Whiteside county stated before a convention of farmers that he had tested the value of shredded fodder with good timothy hay as a feed for horses. He took a pair of good healthy horses and weighed into the manger all the hay the pair of horses could eat in twenty-four hours, and took out of the manger and weighed what they had not eaten, and did the same with shredded fodder, and found the horses had eaten only fourteen pounds of shredded fodder and had eaten thirty-seven pounds of timothy hay. The difference being 2 1/2 times more hay to satisfy the horses than fodder, which was an astonishing statement to the farmers present. Mr. Green has fed but little hay to either horses or cattle. He finds the fodder is much more satisfactory than hay, and feeds from 150 to 200 head of cattle, also a large number of horses each year. The value of the fodder as a feed depends on the time it is cut off. It has been found that the proper time to cut off the fodder and get it into the shock is after the kernels of the ear begin to dry, which is an evidence that the drying process has commenced, after which the development or growth of the corn has ceased. When cut at this stage the corn, when shelled, will weigh more to the bushel than when left to dry on the stalk before cutting. Cauter, the kernel will dry quicker, and harder in the shock than when left on the stalk on the ground. When dried on the stalk each kernel will have a pithy end, which helps to make up the bulk to the measure, but does not add to the weight. When cut at this stage the saccharine matter which produces the ear is still inherent in the stalk, which is preserved by drying after being cut off, and adds to the quality of the fodder.

When horses are fed on timothy hay their bowels become distended and cause more or less constipation, while with fodder the bowels can be kept in a healthy condition, making the evacuations easier and more healthy. The same result will be noticeable in feeding cattle or sheep. When fodder is plentiful feed it liberally, and what is not eaten may be used for bedding. It will make better bedding than straw, as it absorbs the liquids and droppings of the animals better. As a feed for milk cows it is far better than any kind of hay. It will produce more milk and richer in butter fat than can be attained from feeding hay. I think Prof. Sanborn has given out as the result of experience with shredded fodder that when properly prepared it is better feed for cows than ensilage; while ensilage may produce a larger flow of milk, the milk will not be so rich in butter fat, nor will the butter keep so well as when the cows are fed on dry fodder. The condensed milk factory at Dixon, Illinois, will not buy milk from cows fed on ensilage, as they claim the milk will not keep so well. I am glad to see this discussion going on in reference to the value of corn fodder. The farmers in the corn growing belt have wasted enough of their corn crop by letting the fodder stand in the field to pay the national debt every year, being satisfied to go into the field and take the ear of corn and letting the stalk go to waste, which contains as much feeding value to the farmer as the ear, although it is not worth as much as a commercial commodity. There are many farmers who are not aware that the stalk on which the corn grows is about equal in weight to the ear of corn, that is, a field of corn which will produce two tons of corn to the acre will produce the same weight of fodder. I believe I was the first person to bring into notice shredded corn fodder as a valuable feed, and I have some other experiments in process which will be a wonderful development to the farmers in the further manipulation of corn fodder that have never been attained, and will still further increase the value of the corn crop.

Some Wheat Experiments.
At the Kansas experiment station some experiments have been carried on in wheat culture, and the following summary is published in bulletin 71:

1. Wheat grown continuously without manure on a measured acre for seventeen years in succession has produced an average yearly yield of 19.57 bushels. The crop was completely winter-killed during three of these years, so that only fourteen crops were harvested, and two of them were partly winter-killed. The average yield of the fourteen crops harvested was 23.76 bushels.

2. Subsoiling for wheat has not benefited the yield. It has, on the contrary, apparently reduced the yield over that on surface-plowed ground in nearly every instance it has been tried.

3. As to the time of seeding wheat, the results of the past season's experiments confirm those of former years. The best yields were obtained from seedings made about the third week in September.

4. The rotation experiments are just

beginning to give results, though they have not run long enough as yet to warrant definite conclusions. They do show, however, that a yearly application of twenty tons of barn-yard manure to the acre is decidedly detrimental, in that it causes an excessive growth of straw and a failure to develop kernel.

5. The rotation experiments in which wheat is followed by some leguminous catch-crop, sown as soon as the wheat is harvested and removed or plowed under in time to again sow the ground to wheat that same fall, have only just been begun, the past year being the only season in which wheat has been grown on this plan. The wheat seeded on soy-bean stubble gave the best yields.

6. The test of varieties is of special interest the present year, in that it shows the comparative hardness of some fifty leading varieties grown at the station for several years. Out of the whole number only the Turkey, Tasmanian Red and Crimean withstood the severe freeze in November so as to yield at the rate of ten bushels or more per acre.

Spray in Time.

Every fruit grower should own a spraying apparatus and should apply Bordeaux mixture once before the blossoms open, second time just as the flowers are opening and again when apples and the spray of peaches and a fourth and fifth spraying at intervals of about three weeks thereafter, says a bulletin from the Oklahoma station. This should prevent apple scab and fungi that attack the foliage. The 50 gallon formula for Bordeaux mixture is as follows: Water, 50 gallons; Blue stone, 6 pounds, unslacked lime, 4 pounds; take one head out of a 50-gallon vinegar barrel and fill half full of water. The place of 6 pounds of blue stone in a piece of gunny sacking and suspend it from a stick across the top of the barrel, beneath the surface of the water. In another vessel slack 4 pounds of lime to a smooth paste free from lumps and grit. When the smooth paste is obtained add enough water to make 25 gallons. This is called the milk of lime. It must be well stirred before using. It will be found very convenient to cut a 50-gallon barrel in two, making two 25-gallon tubs. Having a 50-gallon barrel empty, each of two persons should take a bucket and into the barrel one should pour the milk of lime while the other at the same time pours in the blue stone thoroughly. When all is mixed thoroughly, a steel knife blade should be held in the solution for one minute and then examined. If the steel takes on a copper color more lime must be added, but if it does not the preparation is ready for use.

Curing Clover on Racks.—In a German paper M. Maerckler gives a description of the methods of curing clover and alfalfa on racks instead of in the open field. This proves to be of great advantage in seasons where there is much wet weather at haying time. It is, of course, more expensive than curing the same crops in the open field, but perhaps this cost is more than overbalanced by the more nutritive condition of the crops. There is also an increased yield over field curing, and this alone the author claims will repay the extra cost. It is doubtful if this method will ever pay in this country. In some of the northern countries of Europe it has for a long time been a common practice to cure hay on the tops of the fences, though unprotected from the weather.

Protection from Girdling.—Where fruit trees are kept cultivated there is little danger from their being girdled by mice or rabbits if the ground is freed from weeds or trash of any kind. But around the edges of the orchard there is often danger of the pests coming in from the outside and doing their work. Mr. S. C. Rowell says in an exchange that the greatest danger is likely to occur in orchards that are in sod or near woodland. Old trees seldom are attacked, but young ones should always receive some protection. Where nothing but mice are feared the simplest and easiest protection is a bank of earth heaped up around the base of the tree to the height of a foot. If this has been neglected a solid tramping of the snow around the trunks will turn the mice away.

Gardens in Alaska.—Nearly every village has a number of gardens in which, in spite of very indifferent cultivation between planting and harvest, potatoes, turnips, ruta-bagas, cabbages, cauliflower, peas, carrots, radishes, lettuce, onions, etc. are grown. Some form of bedding the soil is practiced nearly everywhere but the greatest evil is the tendency of crowding through planting too closely. Close planting seems nearly always the rule, and it results in such a complete shading of the ground that the sun's rays rarely or never strike the soil. Poor drainage is often an accompaniment of close planting, and, with the rank growth of weeds it is no wonder that meager results are obtained.

Grasses in Alaska.—The southwestern region of Alaska is characterized by its wealth of grasses, many of the grasses common to the United States being found there. In the southeastern part of the territory common timothy and orchard grass do exceedingly well. Nor are these the only fodder plants. White clover is spreading everywhere; red clover has apparently not been given a thorough trial, although here and there it grows vigorously. A native vetch is abundant in pasture lands, and is said to be readily eaten by stock.

In newly cleared countries the first use that can be made of the land is for pasturage for dairy cows. The land can be seeded before the stumps are cleared, the stumps being allowed to rot by the processes of nature.

Spring Medicine

These two words emphasize a necessity and indicate a remedy.

Spring—the season when the blood is most impure as a result of the winter's closer confinement, higher living, slower action of the kidneys and liver; when humors of all kinds, boils, pimples and eruptions are most liable to appear; when the weak, languid condition of the whole bodily structure demands and welcomes help.

Medicine—that to which the millions turn at this season—Hood's Sarsaparilla. The original and only preparation especially adapted to the present needs of the human family; that which makes the blood pure and clean, as shown by its thousands of wonderful cures of dreadful blood diseases; creates an appetite and cures dyspepsia, as shown by its "magic touch" in all stomach troubles; steadies and strengthens the nerves, as proved by people formerly nervous, now calm and self-possessed, thanks to

Only those who have been relieved of great suffering can fully appreciate the gratitude with which the testimonials overflow written in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Just read this:



"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen:—My first experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla was when I used it as a tonic and spring medicine. It did me so much good my faith in its merits became

very strong. About two years later I had a running sore on my foot. It developed into erysipelas and affected the entire limb. At that time I was

Very Much Run Down, as I had been troubled with dyspepsia. The drain on my system was so severe and my stomach was so weak I became a ready victim of malaria. I feared I could never regain my health. My stomach rebelled at the simplest food, and the medicines prescribed for me gave but little relief. I sent for a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I had taken this medicine but three days when I began to improve. Continuing with it, I am now better and stronger than I ever expected to be. It has purified my blood and given good circulation. I have had no return of my old troubles since." Mrs. W. KANE, Media, Pa. Hood's Sarsaparilla is

The Medicine For You
Because of what it has done for others; because you ought this spring to take that which will do you the most good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine, because it cures when all others fail. Be sure to get Hood's.

A Likeness.
Eminent Personage—May I ask whether you are related to Mr. Smith whom I met at Venice last year?
Mr. Smith—I am that Mr. Smith, sir.
Eminent Personage—Ah, that accounts for the remarkable resemblance!

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c. or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet sent, sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The tears of genuine repentance are the sparkling dewdrops of life's morning.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children
Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and destroy Worms. Over 10,000 testimonials. They never fail. At all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Ad. Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

You've Heard This Explanation.
"I can tell when my wife buys something she considers extravagant."
"How can you tell?"
"She always explains that she bought it with a \$5 bill that happened to have tucked away."

A Liberal Offer.
If you want a good spring medicine, send \$1 to Wm. H. Bull & Co., 914 Milwaukee street, St. Paul, and they will send you three bottles of Dr. Tilton's Sarsaparilla, which is equal to any Sarsaparilla in the market.
To say no to self is a very good way to put the devil behind us.

Bringing Him in Line.
"What's come over Crankly? I see that he's having his lawn sodded. For years it has been as innocent of grass as the top of his head is of hair."
"Last summer the boys had half a dozen 'Keep off the Grass' signs about his front yard, and kept them there, too. The annoyance from the crowds that stopped to laugh induced Crankly to have a job of sodding done."

Coe's Cough Cough.
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.
The Nicaraguan government exercises a monopoly in the sale of ammunition.

The Modern Generation of Men.
Physically men are better today than ever. Our college youth are, as a general thing, magnificent specimens. The constitutionally weak and nervous can greatly increase their strength and restore the nervous system by the efficient aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also removes dyspepsia and bilious trouble.

Talent is unmined gold.
Do your best to-day, and you will be able to do better to-morrow.
Meditation is a tonic for poor memory.

The misery of it is awful. USE ST. JACOBS OIL TO CURE SCIATICA
You'll feel it is worth its weight in gold.

FOR 30 DAYS MORE YOU CAN TRY IT FOR 25 CENTS.

5 DROPS Rheumatism, La Grippe.
In Better Health Than for the Past Fifty Years.

Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago. Dear Sirs:—It is just about one year ago when I first commenced using your "5 DROPS" for Nervous Rheumatism, Catarrh in the head and Bronchitis. I was so bad that I could not eat at all, in bed or anywhere else: my Nerves were all in a quiver, and my Liver and Kidneys were all out of order; in fact, I was so bad that I had to raise up in bed five to twelve times in one night to get my breath and to keep from choking, but to-day I am heartier and in better health than I have been for the past fifty years. Others are using it here with wonderful results and still more calling for it.

IT IS THE BEST RHEUMATIC MEDICINE ON EARTH.
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago. Gentlemen:—I received the order right, for which I send thanks. I am still taking the "5 DROPS," and am gaining every day—haven't felt so well for ten years. I have used all kinds of medicines, but have never found anything that has done for me what "5 DROPS" has. Our stage driver brings my medicine to me from Sharon, and he brings it very carefully, for he thinks there is no medicine on earth like "5 DROPS." It is useful for Rheumatism; he has only used it for three weeks and it has done wonders for him. He couldn't harness his horse without sitting down a number of times, and it has stopped all the pain in his limbs.

"5 DROPS" cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Euphorism, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuritic Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Heart Weakness, Croup, Swellings, La Grippe, Malaria, Creeping Numbness, For thirty days longer. To enable sufferers to give "5 DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a sample bottle, prepaid by mail, for 25 cents. A sample bottle will come by express for \$2.50. 12 bottles for \$25.00. Not sold by druggists, only by us and our agents. Agents wanted in new territory. Write us to-day.
SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 167-169 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

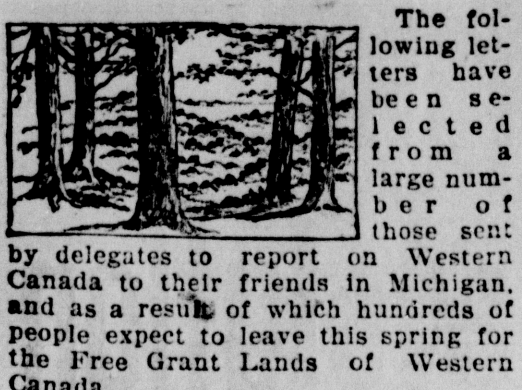
IRONING MADE EASY.
HAS MANY IMITATORS, BUT NO EQUAL.

This Starch is prepared on scientific principles, by men who have had years of experience in fancy laundering. It restores old linen and summer dresses to their natural whiteness and imparts a beautiful and lasting finish. The only starch that is perfectly harmless. Contains no arsenic, alum or other injurious substance. Can be used even for a baby powder.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS
but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years at wholesale prices, saving him the dealer's profits. Ship anywhere for examination. Dealer's price, warranted. 118 styles of Vehicles, to styles of Vehicles. Top Buggies, \$20 to \$70. Surreys, \$30 to \$125. Carriages, \$40 to \$200. Catalogue of all our styles. Write for it. No. 77, Surrey Bazaar, Price, \$10.00. 14 wheels, \$25.00. 16 wheels, \$30.00. 18 wheels, \$35.00. 20 wheels, \$40.00. 22 wheels, \$45.00. 24 wheels, \$50.00. 26 wheels, \$55.00. 28 wheels, \$60.00. 30 wheels, \$65.00. 32 wheels, \$70.00. 34 wheels, \$75.00. 36 wheels, \$80.00. 38 wheels, \$85.00. 40 wheels, \$90.00. 42 wheels, \$95.00. 44 wheels, \$100.00. 46 wheels, \$105.00. 48 wheels, \$110.00. 50 wheels, \$115.00. 52 wheels, \$120.00. 54 wheels, \$125.00. 56 wheels, \$130.00. 58 wheels, \$135.00. 60 wheels, \$140.00. 62 wheels, \$145.00. 64 wheels, \$150.00. 66 wheels, \$155.00. 68 wheels, \$160.00. 70 wheels, \$165.00. 72 wheels, \$170.00. 74 wheels, \$175.00. 76 wheels, \$180.00. 78 wheels, \$185.00. 80 wheels, \$190.00. 82 wheels, \$195.00. 84 wheels, \$200.00. 86 wheels, \$205.00. 88 wheels, \$210.00. 90 wheels, \$215.00. 92 wheels, \$220.00. 94 wheels, \$225.00. 96 wheels, \$230.00. 98 wheels, \$235.00. 100 wheels, \$240.00. 102 wheels, \$245.00. 104 wheels, \$250.00. 106 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VISITED WESTERN CANADA.

Report of Delegates Sent from Michigan to Alameda District.



The following letters have been selected from a large number of those sent by delegates to report on Western Canada to their friends in Michigan, and as a result of which hundreds of people expect to leave this spring for the Free Grant Lands of Western Canada.

Alameda, N. W. T., Aug. 31, 1907.

Dear Friends of Saginaw:—Those desiring to secure a good and sure home will do well to take our advice, and examine the land in the neighborhood of Alameda, as we know that everyone who sees this land will be agreeably surprised. Before seeing this land we were partly in doubt as to moving here, but after looking it over we at once decided to make our home here, and we beg those of our friends who are desirous of securing farms, not to let this chance slip by, as the soil is of the best and the water can not be excelled. The finest wheat we ever saw is also raised here.

We shall return home in haste, straighten out our affairs, and move here at once.

Yours truly,
(Signed) WILLIAM GOTTOWSKI,
ALBERT MAI,
WILLIAM RIEDEL,
Of Saginaw.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 10, 1897.

Mr. M. V. McInnes, Chief Colonization Agent, Detroit, Mich. Dear Sir:—We are pleased to state to you that we have found the country in the vicinity of Alameda fully up to what you and Mr. Keller had represented it to be. It is, in fact, an ideal location for mixed farming. The soil is the best we ever saw, and as the farmers were all busy at threshing, we had an excellent chance to see its productive quality, which cannot be surpassed anywhere. The cattle could not be in better condition. We saw two year old steers equal to three year old raised in most places, and these, as are all others about Alameda, were fed on native hay in winter and herded in summer. As we had previous to this visited the Northwestern States in behalf of a large number of farmers, to locate suitable land for mixed farming, we are now in a position to say that the Alameda district of Western Canada surpasses them all. The country is equal to that about Thuringen in Germany. We were rather sceptic before starting, and our intention was to settle in spring, if we were suited, but we have now decided to move at once; that is, as early this fall as we possibly can. We left Mr. Riedel at Alameda, and take back his report, and we will take his family and effects with us when we go.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) ALBERT MAI,
FRED GOTTOWSKI,
Ludington, Mich., Nov. 1, 1897.

Mr. V. McInnes, Esq., Colonization Agent, Detroit, Mich. Dear Sir:—We have just returned from the West, and were exceedingly well pleased with the country. We are going back to take up our homesteads in early spring. We received \$35 per month and board working for farmers, and the board was the best we ever had—the beef and mutton especially were excellent. The fine flavor is owing to the fine grasses which the cattle and sheep feed upon. The people are very hospitable, and treat their hired help with much kindness.

The grain is much heavier than here; wheat being 62 lbs. to the bushel; oats 48 lbs., and barley often 55 lbs. Any man with a good team and money enough to buy provisions and seed for six months can become rich there in five years. Many people who arrived there five years ago with little, or nothing, are well off now. One man I met held his wheat from last year and was offered \$16,000 for this year's crop and what he had held over from last year, and is holding at \$1 per bushel. We are going back in the spring to work for this same farmer until seeding, after which we will homestead between seeding and harvest. We think we will settle on the Manitoba & Northwestern R. R.

You can refer any one to us for this part of the country, while we are here, and we will cheerfully answer any questions which anyone may wish to ask.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHAS. HAWLEY,
JOSEPH DOLA.

Peddler—I have a most valuable work to sell, madam; it tells you how to do anything.

Lady (sarcastically)—Does it tell how to get rid of a pestering peddler? Peddler (promptly)—Oh, yes, madam—buy something of him.—London Tit-bits.

A New Bicycle Brake.

A brake adapted for use on a bicycle was made the subject of a recent patent. The invention consists of a pneumatic piston and cylinder which is fastened to the frame of the bicycle. The piston is provided with a plunger rod, extending outward from the cylinder, and is shaped into a spring bow at its end, upon the ends of which is fastened a span of plant material, such as leather. The cylinder of the device is positioned on the frame of the bicycle so as to allow clearance of the span with the wheel, and when set by pneumatic pressure it engages with said wheel and retards its motion.

A rubber tube connects with a bulb, held within convenient reach of the rider on the handle bars, and is adapted, when depressed by the hand, to set the brake and hold it set until the bulb is released.

E. E. Striker, Patent Atty. F. B. Bradbury, Patent Solicitor, Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Only Hot-Weather Dessert.

"Only hot, dear," gurgled Mrs. Umphogee, "the new captive says she is a Boston girl! And you know you are so fond of frozen custard!"

At this proof of wifely forethought his stern features relaxed.—New York Press.

One Exception.

"They say poor Clara consulted the stars before marrying him."

"And what was the result?"

"They all gave him a good character except one vaudeville star."—Life.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

About Shredded Corn Fodder.

To the Editor of The Farmers' Review: I have read with considerable interest the remarks at the Illinois State Dairymen's convention on the subject of corn fodder, as given in your paper of 9th and 16th insts. While those discussing the matter realize the great value of corn fodder as a feed product when properly prepared, their comparisons with other feed has not quite reached the experience of some others. Mr. Giles Green, one of the largest farmers in Whiteside county stated before a convention of farmers that he had tested the value of shredded fodder with good timothy hay as a feed for horses. He took a pair of good healthy horses and weighed into the manger all the hay the pair of horses could eat in twenty-four hours, and took out of the manger and weighed what they had not eaten, and did the same with shredded fodder, and found the horses had eaten only fourteen pounds of shredded fodder and had eaten thirty-seven pounds of timothy hay. The difference being 2 1/2 times more hay to satisfy the horses than fodder, which was an astonishing statement to the farmers present. Mr. Green has fed but little hay to either horses or cattle. He finds the fodder is much more satisfactory than hay, and feeds from 150 to 200 head of cattle, also a large number of horses each year. The value of the fodder as a feed depends on the time it is cut off. It has been found that the proper time to cut off the fodder and get it into the shock is after the kernels of the ear begin to dent, which is an evidence that the drying process has commenced, after which the development or growth of the corn has ceased. When cut at this stage the corn, when shelled, will weigh more to the bushel than when left to dry on the stalk before cutting. Cause, the kernel will dry quicker and harder in the shock than when left on the stalk on the ground. When dried on the stalk each kernel will have a pithy end, which helps to make up the bulk to the measure, but does not add to the weight. When cut at this stage the saccharine matter which produces the ear is still inherent in the stalk, which is preserved by drying after being cut off, and adds to the quality of the fodder.

When horses are fed on timothy hay their bowels become distended and cause more or less constipation, while with fodder the bowels can be kept in a healthy condition, making the evacuations easier and more healthy. The same result will be noticeable in feeding cattle or sheep. When fodder is plentiful feed it liberally, and what is not eaten may be used for bedding. It will make better bedding than straw, as it absorbs the liquids and droppings of the animals better. As a feed for milk cows it is far better than any kind of hay. It will produce more milk and richer in butter fat than can be attained from feeding hay. I think Prof. Sanborn has given out as the result of experience with shredded fodder that when properly prepared it is better feed for cows than ensilage; while ensilage may produce a larger flow of milk, the milk will not be so rich in butter fat, nor will the butter keep so well as when the cows are fed on dry fodder. The condensed milk factory at Dixon, Illinois, will not buy milk from cows fed on ensilage, as they claim the milk will not keep so well. I am glad to see this discussion going on in reference to the value of corn fodder. The farmers in the corn growing belt have wasted enough of their corn crop by letting the fodder stand in the field to pay the national debt every year, being satisfied to go into the field and take the ear of corn and letting the stalk go to waste, which contains as much feeding value to the farmer as the ear, although it is not worth as much as a commercial commodity. There are many farmers who are not aware that the stalk on which the corn grows is about equal in weight to the ear of corn, that is, a field of corn which will produce two tons of corn to the acre will produce the same weight of fodder. I believe I was the first person to bring into notice shredded corn fodder as a valuable feed, and I have some other experiments in process which will be a wonderful development to the farmers in the further manipulation of corn fodder as a feed which will show results that have never been attained, and will still further increase the value of the corn crop.

Some Wheat Experiments.

At the Kansas experiment station some experiments have been carried on in wheat culture, and the following summary is published in bulletin 71:

1. Wheat grown continuously without manure on a measured acre for seventeen years in succession has produced an average yearly yield of 19.57 bushels. The crop was completely winter-killed during three of these years, so that only fourteen crops were harvested, and two of them were partly winter-killed. The average yield of the fourteen crops harvested is 23.76 bushels.

2. Subsoiling for wheat has not benefited the yield. It has, on the contrary, apparently reduced the yield over that on surface-plowed ground in nearly every instance it has been tried.

3. As to the time of seeding wheat, the results of the past season's experiments confirm those of former years. The best yields were obtained from seedings made about the third week in September.

4. The rotation experiments are just beginning to give results, though they have not run long enough as yet to warrant definite conclusions. They do show, however, that a yearly application of twenty tons of barn-yard manure to the acre is decidedly detrimental, in that it causes an excessive growth of straw and a failure to develop kernel.

5. The rotation experiments in which wheat is followed by some leguminous catch-crop, sown as soon as the wheat is harvested and removed or plowed under in time to again sow the ground to wheat that same fall, have only just begun, the past year being the only season in which wheat has been grown on this plan. The wheat seeded on soy-bean stubble gave the best yields.

6. The test of varieties is of special interest the present year, in that it shows the comparative hardness of some fifty leading varieties grown at the station for several years. Out of the whole number only the Turkey, Tasmanian Red and Crimean withstood the severe freeze in November so as to yield at the rate of ten bushels or more per acre.

Spray in Time.

Every fruit grower should own a spraying apparatus and should apply Bordeaux mixture once before the blossoms open, second time just as the flowers are opening and again when apples are about the size of peas and a fourth and fifth spraying at intervals of about three weeks thereafter, says a bulletin from the Oklahoma station. This should prevent apple scab and fungi that attack the foliage. The 50 gallon formula for Bordeaux mixture is as follows: Water, 50 gallons; Blue stone, 6 pounds, unslacked lime, 4 pounds; take one head out of a 50-gallon vinegar barrel and fill half full of water. Tie up 6 pounds of blue stone in a piece of gunny sacking and suspend it from a stick across the top of the barrel, beneath the surface of the water. In another vessel slack 4 pounds of lime to a smooth paste free from lumps and grit. When the smooth paste is obtained add enough water to make 25 gallons. This is called the milk of lime and must be well stirred before using. It will be found very convenient to cut a 50-gallon barrel in two, making two 25-gallon tubs. Having a 50-gallon barrel empty, each of two persons should take a bucket and into the barrel one should pour the milk of lime while the other at the same time pours in the blue stone solution. When all is mixed thoroughly, a steel knife blade should be held in the solution for one minute and then examined. If the steel takes on a copper color more lime must be added, but if it does not the preparation is ready for use.

Curing Clover on Racks.—In a German paper M. Maerckel gives a description of the methods of curing clover and alfalfa on racks instead of in the open field. This proves to be of great advantage in seasons where there is much wet weather at haying time. It is, of course, more expensive than curing the same crops in the open field, but perhaps this cost is more than overbalanced by the more nutritive condition of the crops. There is also an increased yield over field curing, and this alone the author claims will repay the extra cost. It is doubtful if this method will ever pay in this country. In some of the northern countries of Europe it has for a long time been a common practice to cure hay on the tops of the fences, though unprotected from the weather.

Protection from Girdling.—Where fruit trees are kept cultivated there is little danger from their being girdled by mice or rabbits if the ground is free from weeds or trash of any kind. But around the edges of the orchard there is often danger of the pests coming in from the outside and doing their work. Mr. S. C. Rowell says in an exchange that the greatest danger is likely to occur in orchards that are in sod or near woodland. Old trees seldom are attacked, but young ones should always receive some protection. Where nothing but mice are feared the simplest and easiest protection is a bank of earth heaped up around the base of the tree to the height of a foot. If this has been neglected a solid tramping of the snow around the trunks will turn the mice away.

Gardens in Alaska.—Nearly every village has a number of gardens in which, in spite of very indifferent cultivation between planting and harvest, potatoes, turnips, ruta-bagas, cabbages, cauliflowers, peas, carrots, radishes, lettuce, onions, etc. are grown. Some form of bedding the soil is practiced nearly everywhere but the greatest evil is the tendency of crowding through planting too closely. Close planting seems nearly always the rule, and it results in such a complete shading of the ground that the sun's rays rarely or never strike the soil. Poor drainage is often an accompaniment of close planting, and, with the rank growth of weeds it is no wonder that meager results are obtained.

Grasses in Alaska.—The southwestern region of Alaska is characterized by its wealth of grasses, many of the grasses common to the United States being found there. In the southeastern part of the territory common timothy and orchard grass do exceedingly well. Nor are these the only fodder plants. White clover is spreading everywhere; red clover has apparently not been given a thorough trial, although here and there it grows vigorously. A native vetch is abundant in pasture lands, and is said to be readily eaten by stock.

In newly cleared countries the first use that can be made of the land is for pasturage for dairy cows. The land can be seeded before the stumps are cleared, the stumps being allowed to rot by the processes of nature.

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Spring Medicine

These two words emphasize a necessity and indicate a remedy.

SPRING—the season when the blood is most impure as a result of the winter's closer confinement, higher living, slower action of the kidneys and liver; when humors of all kinds, boils, pimples and eruptions are most liable to appear; when the weak, languid condition of the whole bodily structure demands and welcomes help.

MEDICINE—that to which the millions turn at this season—Hood's Sarsaparilla. The original and only preparation especially adapted to the present needs of the human family; that which makes the blood pure and clean, as shown by its thousands of wonderful cures of dreadful blood diseases; creates an appetite and cures dyspepsia, as shown by its "magic touch" in all stomach troubles; steadies and strengthens the nerves, as proved by people formerly nervous, now calm and self-possessed, thanks to

Only those who have been relieved of great suffering can fully appreciate the gratitude with which the testimonials overflow written in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Just read this:



"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen:—My first experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla was when I used it as a tonic and spring medicine. It did me so much good my faith in its merits became

very strong. About two years later I had a running sore on my foot. It developed into erysipelas and affected the entire limb. At that time I was

Very Much Run Down, as I had been troubled with dyspepsia. The drain on my system was so severe and my stomach was so weak I became a ready victim of malaria. I feared I could never regain my health. My stomach rebelled at the simplest food, and the medicines prescribed for me gave but little relief. I sent for a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I had taken this medicine but three days when I began to improve. Continuing with it, I am now better and stronger than I ever expected to be. It has purified my blood and given good circulation. I have had no return of my old troubles since." Mrs. W. KANE, Media, Pa. Hood's Sarsaparilla is

The Medicine For You Because of what it has done for others because you ought this spring to take that which will do you the most good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine, because it cures when all others fail. Be sure to get Hood's.

A Likeness. Eminent Personage—May I ask whether you are related to Mr. Smith whom I met at Venice last year? Mr. Smith—I am that Mr. Smith, sir. Eminent Personage—Ah, that accounts for the remarkable resemblance!

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The tears of genuine repentance are the sparkling dewdrops of life's morning.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 10,000 testimonials. They never fail. At all druggists, 25c. Sample Free. Ad. Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

You've Heard This Explanation. "I can tell when my wife buys something she considers extravagant." "How can you tell?" "She always explains that she bought it with a \$5 bill she happened to have tucked away."

A Liberal Offer. If you want a good spring medicine, send \$1 to Wm. H. Ball & Co., 914 Minnesota street, St. Paul, and they will send you three bottles of Dr. Tilton's Sarsaparilla, which is equal to any Sarsaparilla in the market.

To say no to self, is a very good way to put the devil behind us.

Bringing Him in Line. "What's come over Crankly? I see that he's having his lawn sodded. For years it has been as innocent of grass as the top of his head is of hair." "Last summer the boys had half a dozen 'Keep off the Grass' signs about his front yard, and kept them there, too. The annoyance from the crowd that stopped to laugh induced Crankly to have a job of sodding done."

Coe's Cough Balm. Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

The Nicaraguan government exercises a monopoly in the sale of ammunition.

The Modern Generation of Men. Physically men are better to-day than ever. Our college youth are, as a general thing, magnificent specimens. The constitutionally weak and nervous can greatly increase their strength and restore the nervous system by the efficient aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also removes dyspeptic and bilious trouble.

Talent is unmined gold.

Do your best to-day, and you will be able to do better to-morrow.

Meditation is a tonic for poor memory.

USE ST. JACOBS OIL TO CURE SCIATICA

You'll feel it is worth its weight in gold.

FOR 30 DAYS MORE YOU CAN TRY IT FOR 25 CENTS.

5 DROPS Rheumatism, La Grippe. In Better Health Than for the Past Fifty Years.

Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago. Dear Sirs:—It is just about one year ago when I first commenced using your "5 DROPS" for Nervous Rheumatism, Catarrh in the head and Bronchitis. I was so bad that I could not eat at all, in bed or anywhere else: my Nerves were all in a quiver, and my Liver and Kidneys were all out of order. In fact, I was so bad that I had to raise up in bed from five to twelve times in one night to get my breath and to keep from choking, but to-day I am heartier and in better health than I have been for the past fifty years. Others are using it here with wonderful results and still more calling for it.

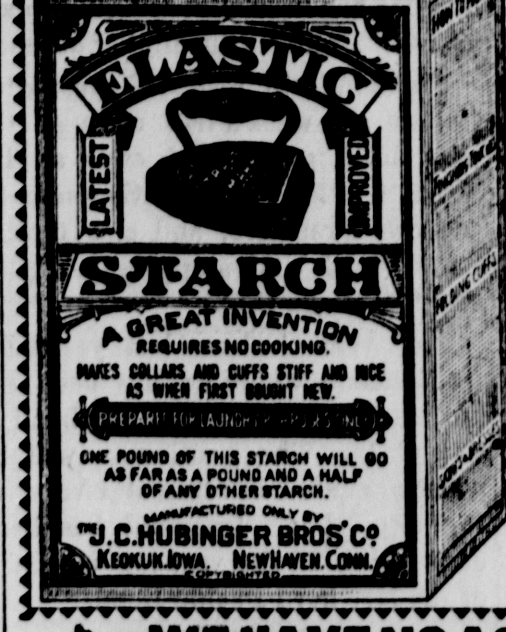
Yours truly, GEORGE YEAGER, Portland, Ind., Feb. 17, 1906.

IT IS THE BEST RHEUMATIC MEDICINE ON EARTH. Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago. Gentlemen:—I received the order all right, for which I send thanks. I am still taking the "5 DROPS," and am gaining every day—haven't felt so well for ten years. I have used all kinds of medicines, but have never found anything that has done for me what "5 DROPS" has. Our stage-driver brings my medicine to me from Okauch and he brings it very carefully, for he thinks there is no medicine on earth like "5 DROPS." He is using it for Rheumatism; he has only used it for three weeks and it has done wonders for him. He couldn't harness his horses without sitting down a number of times, and it has stopped the pain in his limbs.

MRS. GEO. H. HOWLAND, Strafford, Vermont, Feb. 18, 1906.

"5 DROPS" cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Heart Weakness, Croup, Swelling, La Grippe, Malaria, Creeping Numbness, and to enable sufferers to give "5 DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a sample bottle, prepaid by mail, for 25 cents. A sample bottle will convince you. Also, large bottles (300 doses) \$1.00, 3 bottles for \$2.50. Not sold by druggists, only by us and our agents. Agents wanted in new territory. Write us to-day.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 167-169 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.



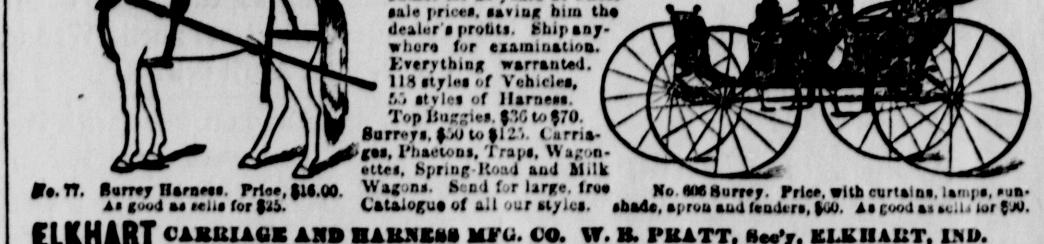
IRONING MADE EASY.

HAS MANY IMITATORS, BUT NO EQUAL.

This Starch is prepared on scientific principles, by men who have had years of experience in fancy laundering. It restores old linen and summer dresses to their natural whiteness and imparts a beautiful and lasting finish. The only starch that is perfectly harmless. Contains no arsenic, alum or other injurious substance. Can be used even for a baby powder.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TAKE NO OTHER.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS



but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years at wholesale prices, saving him the dealer's profit. Ship anywhere for examination. Everything warranted. 115 styles of Vehicles, 55 styles of Harness, Top Buggies \$35 to \$80. Bureaus, \$40 to \$125. Carriages, Phaetons, Traps, Wagons, Spring-Road and Milk Wagens. Send for large, free Catalogue of all our styles. Agents, Sprague and Leathers, \$50. As good as seals for \$25.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

"HE THAT WORKS EASILY, WORKS SUCCESSFULLY." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO

NEVER CRIP NOR CRIPPE.

There are lots of cathartics, some liquid, some pill-form, some good, some bad, but you will never use any of them after you have tried



CANDY CATHARTIC

Candy Tablets—C? Purely vegetable, so nice to eat, so smooth and easy in their effect, so reliable, never failing to cause a perfectly normal operation, that they are guaranteed to

Cure Constipation.

A booklet and sample free for the asking, so you can buy a box for 10c, 25c, 50c, at your drug store. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for it.

The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed to cure the tobacco habit by all druggists.

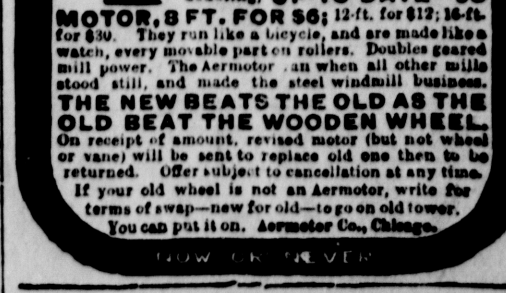
FARMS WESTERN CANADA FREE

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS AN independence is assured if you take up your home in Western Canada, the land of plenty.

Illustrated pamphlets, giving experience of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates, can be had on application to Department Interior, Ottawa, Canada, also residents of Minnesota address Ben Davies, 154 East 3rd St. Paul; residents of Wisconsin address T. O. Currie, Stevens Point, Wis., Agents for Canadian Government.

SEND FOR A BICYCLE

High Grade 28 Model, \$14 to \$44. GREAT CLEARING SALE of 77 and 78 models, best makes, \$9.75 to \$13.50. Approved without a cent payment. Trade one of wheel to our agent. Write for special plan "How to Earn a Bicycle" and make money. SPECIAL AGENTS, Superior Trade Cycle Co. (Chicago), 1111 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 100. "Wanted: A few more," a valuable book of 2000, FREE for stamp while they last. You can swap in old, out-of-date old wheels.



THE NEW BEATS THE OLD AS THE OLD BEAT THE WOODEN WHEEL. On receipt of amount, revised motor that not wheel or wheel will be sent to replace old one then to be returned. Offer subject to cancellation at any time. If your old wheel is not an Asteroid, write the terms of swap—new for old—to go old wheels.

Superior Trade Cycle Co., Chicago.

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High Grade 28 Model, \$14 to \$44. GREAT CLEARING SALE of 77 and 78 models, best makes, \$9.75 to \$13.50. Approved without a cent payment. Trade one of wheel to our agent. Write for special plan "How to Earn a Bicycle" and make money. SPECIAL AGENTS, Superior Trade Cycle Co. (Chicago), 1111 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 100. "Wanted: A few more," a valuable book of 2000, FREE for stamp while they last. You can swap in old, out-of-date old wheels.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Local News Condensed.

Hoffman rents bicycles.
Hoffman is selling a new 1898 up-to-date bicycle for \$20.

The young friends of Miss Ina Nutting gave her a surprise party last evening.

The Pleasant Hour Club was entertained by Mrs. E. O. Parks on Wednesday evening.

The Robbins which made their appearance here last week were somewhat discouraged by Sunday's blizzard.

Rev. Markham will preach at the Baptist church Sunday morning at 10:30. Subject "The Kingdom of God."

The T. B. Walker Lumber Co. has purchased a tug boat for use on Leech lake, and it went north yesterday on the B. & N. M.

Mrs. J. K. Pearce assisted by Mesdames Eutiken, Scott and Lowey gave a lemon tea this afternoon at the residence of the former.

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The Rent you are now paying would soon pay for a comfortable home.

We offer the following properties at low prices, low interest, and easy payments.

\$1800. Lot 1, Block 3, Town of East Brainerd; Boarding house and 5 room dwelling in rear. Terms \$180 down, monthly payments \$20. Six per cent interest.

\$1250. E½ of lots 19 to 24, block 170, city plat; 7 room dwelling house. Choice location. Terms, \$125 down, \$15.00 per month, six per cent interest.

\$1000. Lots 8, 9, block 125, city plat. 8 room dwelling house. Terms \$100 down. \$12.00 per month, six per cent interest.

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\$800. Lots 3, 4, block 271, city plat. 7 room house, good condition. Terms \$80 down, \$10 per month, six per cent interest.

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\$300. Lots 7, 8, block 10, Second Addition to Brainerd; 4 room dwelling house. Terms \$30 down, \$5.00 per month, six per cent interest.

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ELLA C. SMITH.

A Complete Revolution!

In Selling Merchandise.

Watch our Store these Days!

Watch our PRICES now-a-days!

Watch Our Methods Always.

When we advertise an article as GOOD, it is good. When we sell an article as ALL WOOL, it is all wool. If we tell you a pair of shoes are SOLID, you will find them so. We sell New Goods, Clean Merchandise, freshly bought, from the factories, mills and workshops. We buy them at the source for the lowest price, and sell them to you at the closest possible margin **FOR CASH.**

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Our Stock of Fine DRESS GOODS

is the Largest and most complete in the city. You cannot afford to miss it. We will make it pay you to visit us.

We will sell Percale regular 12½ and 15c goods, next week at 9c. per yard.

Come and see if we don't do as we advertise. We always do.

HENRY I. COHEN.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BANK!

Cor. Front and 7th Streets.

C. N. PARKER, President.

H. D. TREGLAUNY, Cashier.

County, School and City Orders Bought.

Money to Loan on Chattel Security. Lumbermen's Time Checks Cashed.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Brainerd, Minn.

A. F. FERRIS, President

G. D. LABAR, Cashier.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - \$200,000
Paid up Capital, - - \$50,000
Surplus, - - - - \$30,000

Business accounts invited.

JAMES RHODES, THE

Wagon Maker

FOURTH ST., NEAR LAUREL,



Full line of carriage and wagon material always on hand and for sale, including wheels of all grades. Work Guaranteed and Prices Reasonable.

Farm For Sale.

My farm of 50 acres on the west side of the river, within ½ mile of the N. P. Sanitarium, well known as the Hitt farm. Will sell cheap and on easy terms, or will trade for city property.

I also have for sale a lot of seed field corn, and early seed potatoes. JOHN BROCKWAY.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Local News Condensed.

Hoffman rents bicycles.

Hoffman is selling a new 1898 up-to-date bicycle for \$20.

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The Pleasant Hour Club was entertained by Mrs. E. O. Parks on Wednesday evening.

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We will make an offering of lining Cambrics at 2c per yard. Lining Silesias at 9c per yard. Hooks and eyes 1c per card. Spool thread, 200 yards for 2½c per spool.

SATURDAY NEXT WEEK

We put on sale Ladies Buttoned Shoes at 75 cents a pair. Good grade SOLID leather, new goods, \$1.00 per pair, **ONLY NEXT SATURDAY.**

Our Stock of Fine DRESS GOODS

is the Largest and most complete in the city. You cannot afford to miss it. We will make it pay you to visit us.

We will sell Percale regular 12½ and 15c goods, next week at 9c. per yard.

Come and see if we don't do as we advertise. We always do.

HENRY I. COHEN.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BANK!

Cor. Front and 7th Streets.

C. N. PARKER, President.

H. D. TREGLAUNY, Cashier.

County, School and City Orders Bought.

Money to Loan on Chattel Security. Lumbermen's Time Checks Cashed.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Brainerd, Minn.

A. F. FERRIS, President

G. D. LABAR, Cashier.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - \$200,000
Paid up Capital, - - \$50,000
Surplus, - - - - \$30,000

Business accounts invited.

JAMES RHODES, THE

Wagon Maker

FOURTH ST. NEAR LAUREL.



Full line of carriage and wagon material always on hand and for sale, including wheels of all grades. Work Guaranteed and Prices Reasonable.

Farm For Sale.

My farm of 50 acres on the west side of the river, within ½ mile of the N. P. Sanitarium, well known as the Hitt farm. Will sell cheap and on easy terms, or will trade for city property.

I also have for sale a lot of seed field corn, and early seed potatoes. JOHN BROCKWAY.

HOMES CHEAP!

The Rent you are now paying would soon pay for a comfortable home.

We offer the following properties at low prices, low interest, and easy payments.

\$1800. Lot 1, Block 3, Town of East Brainerd; Boarding house and 5 room dwelling in rear. Terms \$180 down, monthly payments \$20. Six per cent interest.

\$1250. E½ of lots 19 to 24, block 170, city plat; 7 room dwelling house. Choice location. Terms, \$125 down, \$15.00 per month, six per cent interest.

\$1000. Lots 8, 9, block 125, city plat. 8 room dwelling house. Terms \$100 down. \$12.00 per month, six per cent interest.

\$1800. West 90 feet of lots 13 to 18, block 131, city plat; large dwelling house and barn. Terms \$180 down, \$20.00 per month, six per cent interest.

\$1250. Lots 19, 20, block 138, city plat; 8 room dwelling house, fine location. Terms, \$125 down, \$15 per month, six per cent interest.

\$800. Lots 3, 4, block 271, city plat. 7 room house, good condition. Terms \$80 down, \$10 per month, six per cent interest.

\$450. Lots 11, 12, block 239, city plat. 5 room dwelling house. Terms \$45 down. \$8.00 per month, six per cent interest.

\$500. Lot 9, block 49, Front street, city plat; store building. Terms \$50 down, \$10 per month, six per cent interest.

\$300. Lots 7, 8, block 10, Second Addition to Brainerd; 4 room dwelling house. Terms \$30 down, \$5.00 per month, six per cent interest.

\$400. Lot 18, block 4, Second Addition to Brainerd, 5 room dwelling house. Terms \$40 down, \$5 per month, six per cent interest.

Write MINNESOTA SAVING FUND & INVESTMENT CO., Minneapolis,

—Or Call on—

SMITH & WINSLOW, Agents, Sleeper Block.